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ALLIED POWERS FAIL TO IMPOSE PEACE ON TURKS

Apologia Issued by British Delegation Said to Represent Confession of Weak Diplomacy

Agreement Reached Only at Cost of Allied Concessions—Turks Yield on No Vital Issue

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 24.—Stung by recent criticism of the unsatisfactory progress of the Lausanne Conference, the British delegation has issued an elaborate apology, in which it claims that the "wholehearted efforts of the allied delegations have achieved a remarkable degree of success within a reasonable time." Precisely why the British representatives should saddle themselves with the burden of allied ineptitude is difficult to understand, but the document, by reason of its implications and omissions goes far to justify the attacks directed against the conduct of the negotiations.

The statement is mainly directed against the criticism of slow progress. Such criticism, certainly has been voiced chiefly by correspondents at Lausanne, who are weary waiting for interesting developments. That, however, is relatively unimportant, for if the conference was progressing toward a satisfactory permanent settlement, the delay, inevitable when dealing with the Oriental mentality, would matter little. What does matter is the method whereby allied success is being reached, and reference to this criticism is conveniently ignored.

New Questions Raised
The British delegation rightly observes that when the Turks submitted their counter-proposals on March 8, it was found that in addition to clauses left outstanding on Feb. 4 they raised a number of questions on which agreement "appeared" to have been achieved. That is precisely the point. Why was this procedure tolerated? It would surely have been more dignified, certainly more conducive to a speedy conclusion of peace, had the Allies refused to permit a rediscussion of such issues.

Actually the Turks were allowed to reopen 92 out of 160 articles of the main treaty and proposed three new articles in addition. Among these were 45 clauses of the economic section removed from the discussion at Lausanne. In this connection the Turks had been unwisely permitted to drag unfortunate European concessions to the wilds of Ankara.

The British delegation, having determined to report to propaganda in its defense must naturally make out the best case for its position. It fails to distinguish between unimportant disagreements which were raised for the purposes of bargaining and cardinal issues on which one side or the other must definitely capitulate. The document proudly declares that out of 14 political clauses submitted the melting pot only three have been "reserved for future discussion," but only these three—the Maritza Thalweg, the Rabbit Islands, and Castel-lorizo—possess any real significance.

How Agreement Has Been Reached
In many other respects an agreement has been reached. But how? In reference to the financial clauses, it is frankly admitted that "many of Ismet's proposals have been accepted." But the delegation proudly proclaims that the Allies rejected the proposal that detached states should share the cost of withdrawing Turkish paper currency and the suggestions that coupons of Turkish bonds be paid in French paper francs, which incidentally would be tantamount to a repudiation of nearly two-thirds of the Ottoman debt. And it is precisely because the Turkish proposals were rejected in this respect that the deadlock continues to exist.

Again we are told there is agreement on nearly all the economic clauses, except those being negotiated at Ankara. But these latter represent the most important questions at stake. Happily we are assured that legal advisers have found a reciprocity formula dealing with the position of allied nationals in Turkey and vice-versa—another absurd concession to the Kemalists, for no believing the Turk in America requires a régime similar to that established for Americans in Turkey? And as security for the maintenance of the special character of allied schools and so forth in a country where they are practically without the law, the Allies perforce accepted a mere letter giving "as satisfactory a protection as can be expected in the circumstances."

Administration of Justice
Concerning the administration of justice, the Allies submitted a draft affording their nationals "a reasonable minimum of protection during the transitory period of five years," but this document does not say there is any hope of the Turks accepting even this abject surrender to Ottoman insistence, which would deprive foreigners of any practical safeguards against the almost inevitable abuse of Ottoman law.

Thus does the British delegation's manifesto attempt to argue all is for the best in this best of worlds. As a matter of fact it represents a confession of the abject failure of allied diplomacy to impose its purpose upon the Kemalists. With few exceptions, mainly unimportant at that—where an agreement has been reached it has been at the cost of allied concessions. On no vital issue have the Turks given way. Up to the assembling of

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War Entry Anniversary Is Celebrated in Italy

By The Associated Press
The anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war was celebrated today throughout Italy—this year for the first time as a solemn function generally observed. Hitherto the Government has not encouraged the celebration, which has been opposed by the Socialists and Communists.

All over Italy today there were parades, ending with the laying of wreaths on soldiers' graves. The principal ceremony was held on the Corso plateaus where the Premier, Benito Mussolini, surrounded by a throng of civil and military authorities, emphasized the significance of the celebration, which the Premier said had assumed the character of a patriotic national rite.

HUNGARY'S PLIGHT DEPLORED IN PARIS

Disappointment Expressed at Decision Which May Make Raising of Loans Impossible

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 24.—There is great disappointment at the decision of the Reparation Commission to grant relief to Hungary only on conditions which, it is thought, may make the raising of loans impossible. As a result of the reports of Sir William Goode and a statement of the case by Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, it was hoped that Hungary would be dealt with in the same way as Austria.

Unfortunately the British and Italian scheme, which would have released the liens on Hungarian assets and have brought in the League of Nations to assist in raising loans, was opposed by France and the Little Entente.

In the Reparation Commission both sides were equally divided. Thereupon the French delegate gave the casting vote in favor of the French-Little Entente scheme, as against the British-Italian scheme. Thus the French, by taking two votes, carried the decision as follows:

The request that the charges on certain revenues be needed as securities for authorized loans to be temporarily raised is not in principle opposed, but a concession will only be granted in definite cases and for absolutely definite loan schemes submitted to the commission, of which a fixed part shall be assigned to reparations.

Supervisory conditions were also imposed. A mission to study the financial and economic situation of the country will be sent. In the meantime Hungary must carry out all its obligations, except those of purely cash payments.

LATVIAN LEGATION CLOSED

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Latvian Legation here has been closed, due to the action of the Latvian Parliament in failing to provide credits for a number of their legations and consulates throughout the world. For the present, at least, the only representative of the Latvian Government in the United States will be the consul at New York, Dr. C. Louis Zys, who has been charged d'affaires in charge of the legation.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN FRANCE
PARIS, May 24 (By The Associated Press)—France has adopted daylight saving time. The Senate yesterday voted by 180 to 169 to advance the clocks an hour. The Chamber of Deputies already had adopted the measure. The change will be effective Saturday night. The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, found the Senate hostile, but threatened to make it a question of confidence, upon which the senators got into line.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE ANNIVERSARY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, May 24.—The Brooklyn Bridge, which was first to be built by the late John A. Roebling, was opened to traffic 40 years ago today. In commemoration of the event the American flag was raised today on the New York and Brooklyn towers.

BEN W. HOOPER RE-ELECTED
CHICAGO, May 24.—Ben W. Hooper, former Governor of Tennessee, yesterday was re-elected chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board for 1923 in the first executive session held since President Harding filled three vacancies. G. W. W. Hanger, public group member from Washington, was re-elected vice-chairman.

RIVALING BRITAIN IN SHIPPING DISCLAIMED AS AMERICA'S AIM

Groundwork to Be Laid for Co-operation at Huge
Welcome for Leviathan at Southampton

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, May 24.—Great preparations are afoot in Great Britain for a festive welcome for the Leviathan, when America's new queen of the seas arrives at Southampton on July 10. Present plans are carried out, it will be the occasion for a momentous Anglo-American good-will feast. The British Government and British shipping authorities are likely to collaborate in converting the event into something memorable in the annals of maritime history.

The United States is entering heartily into the affair. Details are being discussed between Ambassador George Harvey, now a guest at the White House, and Albert D. Lasker,

REICH COMMUNISTS FLY RED FLAG OVER POLICE QUARTERS

Many Casualties in Fight for Building—Firemen Only Protectors

ESSEN, May 24 (By The Associated Press)—The Communists have taken possession of police headquarters at Gelsenkirchen and have hoisted the red flag over the building. Reports from German sources say that five persons were killed and 61 wounded in the fighting for the possession of the building. The struggle began late last night and continued until early this morning.

The building is said to have been defended by the civilian defense organization, which was finally forced to quit when one wing was set on fire by the attacking mob. The fighting was not restricted to the building, but spread through the streets and many street cars were shattered. A number of non-residents were wounded.

Price of Foodstuffs Cut
The trouble began to take serious form yesterday afternoon when a Communist "commission of control" visited the shops, demanding that the prices of foodstuffs be cut in half. The housewives of the city, hearing that the stores were complying with the demand swooped down upon them and exhausted the supplies in a short time. Meanwhile, the streets began to fill with people and a general scramble ensued. As the security police had been expelled in February the town was without protection except for a force of firemen which had been doing some patrol duty.

This force was called upon to make an effort to disperse the crowd. It was aided by the newly-formed civilian self-defense league, the members of which are armed with clubs but not guns. The interference of the firemen and the self-defense league force seemed only to add fuel to the fire, and the crowd began counter-attacking. In one instance the demonstrators attacked a squad of firemen who were occupying a fire truck, wounded several of them and burned the truck, which was being used as a patrol wagon.

Firemen Use Revolvers
Seeing matters were growing worse, the firemen began using their revolvers, this resulting in several persons being killed and others wounded. At least 40 wounded persons are reported to have been treated in the hospitals. Additional French troops were ordered into Gelsenkirchen, which is in the Essen region, six miles northwest of Bochum, but it was announced there was no intention on the part of the French to interfere so long as the demonstrators did not clash with the French military.

When the French troops appeared they were cheered by the Germans, who thought the military had come to suppress the demonstrations, but the French merely went to their various posts and looked on.

Attitude of the Belgians Causing France Anxiety; British Collaboration Desired

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 24.—It is becoming clearer that efforts will be made to bring the British and French policy into accord. The Belgian Premier, Mr. Theunis, and Henri Jaspar, Belgian Foreign Minister, yesterday afternoon informed the French Government that they would not further postpone their journey to Paris. They will be here on Sunday and the conference will begin immediately. It is considered that the British Cabinet crisis is ended and the political situation in that country definitely known. There is now no reason why the Belgian thesis should not be pushed. That thesis is that when the German note containing the offer, which this time may be partly acceptable, arrives next week, not only France and Belgium should agree in their replies, but England and Italy should take up a common attitude.

The collaboration of England is particularly desired by Belgium. The French authorities, too, declare that they wish nothing better than to reach an understanding with England, and to remake the unity of the allied front.

Nevertheless the French are more skeptical. They see that the coming

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

FORMER BRITISH MINISTERS TO STRENGTHEN NEW CABINET

Marquess Curzon and Lord Derby to Continue in Office
—Sir Robert Home Declines Exchequer

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 24.—Cabinet making by the new Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, has made notable progress in the past 24 hours. In general it may be said that all the ministers of the Bonar Law Government will stay at their posts. It is announced that Mar-

quess Curzon will thereby hold office for a considerable time.

In addition to retaining the old Cabinet, Stanley Baldwin is making a special effort to strengthen the Government by bringing in former Conservative ministers. Austen Chamberlain ar-

dition, which is held to mean that Lord Curzon will thereby hold office for a considerable time.

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Earl of Derby
British Secretary of State for War Accepts Invitation to Continue in Office in New Baldwin Cabinet

quess Curzon will continue in charge of the Foreign Office, for a time at least, and probably until the Near Eastern crisis is disposed of, and that the Earl of Derby has accepted the invitation to continue as Secretary of State for War. Rather grim satisfaction is expressed in some quarters at this con-

POLITICS HINDER BANDITS' RELEASE

Chinese Outrage Used to Discredit Peking Government, Says American Minister

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A delayed message from the American Minister in Peking, Jacob Gould Schurman, received today by the State Department, expressed Mr. Schurman's belief that the task of obtaining the release of American and other foreign captives held by Chinese bandits was "now complicated by Chinese politics." The minister said that "certain hostile factions" were using the bandit outrage to discredit the Chihli Party, the Peking Government and Tsao Kun, who had been a "hopeful candidate for the presidency."

The message said it did not "seem probable that the bandits would kill the foreign captives," but that there was danger that during the prolonged negotiations, and whatever the fate of the prisoners might succumb to exposure or starvation.

Chinese Government Troops Reported to Have Fallen Back
TIENTSIN, May 24 (By The Associated Press)—The Chinese Government troops, which had surrounded the Suchow train bandits and their foreign captives in the Patzuku mountain stronghold, have fallen back six miles, according to advices received today from Lincheng. The brigands' outposts are following the troops as they retire.

The bandits, apparently puzzled at the recent cessation of negotiations, sent messengers to the relief workers at Lincheng, demanding that newspapers be sent up to them. The newspapers were sent, but the relief party carefully deleted all matter pertaining to the kidnapping.

In reply to a message from his family in San Francisco, transmitted to him through The Associated Press, Maj. Roland W. Pingree, one of the captives, sent out the following: "I am with Allen and Solomon (Maj. Robert A. Allen and Lee Solomon), confined on the summit of Patzuku. Hope for an early release. Thanks for the kind message."

KANSAS WHEAT YIELD BIG
TOPEKA, Kan., May 24.—Every county in Kansas is soaked with rain. The Grain Growers' Association says wheat yield will be 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels.

Smoke Screens Shield Cars of Rumrunners

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, May 24.—In PREPARATION for the Sherris national pilgrimage here in June, Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, announces that the force of prohibition agents is being organized and equipped to meet the anticipated increase of rumrunners' activities had already scored signal success. Since May 1, he said, 25 automobiles transporting liquor had been seized on highways leading into the Capital.

Smoke screens are a new device used by the Maryland rumrunners, he said, two cars equipped with devices to release dense clouds of smoke having been captured within a few days. One car burned a crescent solution and the fumes were said to be so terrible that the agents were forced to abandon the chase.

MR. MELLON SHUNS DRY LAW FRICTION

Desires to Have New Regulations Concerning Ships Forceful but Fair to All Concerned

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 24.—The new regulations under the Supreme Court decision barring liquor from domestic and foreign ships within the three-mile limit were taken up by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, today, and will be issued within two days. It was announced at the Treasury Department today. The officials charged with drafting the regulations laid them before Mr. Mellon yesterday.

The problem before Mr. Mellon is to make the regulations sufficiently strict to carry out the letter and intent of the law, without interfering with foreign statutes regarding ship's rations. Mr. Mellon was represented today as declaring that he would go as far as possible under the law to make the regulations "workable," so that there would be as little friction as possible with foreign countries. The regulations when put into effect will be subject to certain modifications in the event of foreign protests, it is understood.

The only form which such modifications to comply with foreign statutes might take, it was indicated at the Treasury today, would be exceptions for so-called "medicinal liquor" in ships' supplies. No conclusions on this other points of modification have been reached yet, however.

There is no occasion, it was stated by Treasury officials, to consult the State Department before completing the regulations. It is understood that any formal protest by foreign nations will come after the regulations are issued; all communications on the subject so far have been in the nature of requests for information. It was indicated that the question of postponing the date on which the regulations are to become effective, June 10, has not been considered. Mr. Mellon discounts the probability of such delay.

Three More Alleged Rum Craft Caught Off New Jersey Coast

HIGHLANDS, N. J., May 24 (By The Associated Press)—The coast-guard cutter Seminole, which has been patrolling Rum Row, off New Jersey's three-mile limit, today captured three more alleged rumrunners. The Seminole was seen from shore putting into port with the "prizes," which apparently were heavily loaded.

The liquor fleet today boasted a new arrival, believed to have come direct from England. She was a large, five-masted, steam auxiliary schooner, with cargo booms rigged on both sides for the quick loading of runners.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION HIGHER
OTTAWA, May 24.—Immigration to Canada during April was 44 per cent higher than the same month a year ago. The number from the United States was only 2149, compared with 3288 in April, 1922. The total for the month was 5600. Of this, 4671 were British, compared with 2048 in April, 1922.

WAR VETERANS EAGER TO WORK MASSACHUSETTS HOMESTEADS

661 Acres of Land Made Available for Families Through Elaborate Funding Plan—Project Is Nation-Wide

Within 30 days the first of the Massachusetts ex-service men to profit by the availability of 661 acres of land bordering Harvard and Ayer, Mass., for settlement and tillage under the direction of the United States Veterans Land Settlement Association will have taken possession of their new homesteads. Arrangement for the purchase of the land from its present owner has been made by the association by means of money lent by public-spirited citizens and philanthropic agencies for which interest bearing bonds will be issued.

The bonds will be secured by the land and life group insurance and by contracts from those occupying it to carry out the agricultural instructions and plans laid down by the experts

PRESIDENT URGES REDEDICATION TO AMERICAN IDEALS

Invokes Better Citizenship at Opening Session of National American Council

Says Democracy Is Not on Trial but That Democracy Is Having Many Trials

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President of the United States, the General of the armies, and the Commissioner of Education were among those who spoke today at the third annual meeting of the National American Council held in Continental Hall.

The objects of this council are set forth as "aiding in the co-ordination of the plans and work of the various organizations engaged in patriotic and civic activities throughout the United States; to promote the co-operation of the public and to eliminate duplication and waste, and to minimize appeals for financial support."

The topic of President Harding's address was "The Platform of Democracy." He said: "It is one of the best signs of our times that there exists a widespread realization of need for organized and determined effort to recall the people to the high ideals which inspired our republican institutions. It is a common observation nowadays, sometimes I think, altogether too easily and lightly made, that democracy is on trial. I think we have need to make some distinction at this point."

Trials of Democracy
The qualified and not infrequently pessimistic declaration that democracy is on trial is calculated to suggest that perhaps there is need to search for an alternative to those democratic-republican institutions which we have erected in this country, and which have spread in the last century and a half to a great part of the world.

I have some misgivings about whether democracy is on trial, but I am very sure that in these times it is experiencing a good many trials. Further, we will be quite safe in admitting that many of the institutions which have been set up in the hope of outlasting them the best of democracy might be realized, are on trial. We will make no mistake if we confess that the attitudes and conduct of many people who profess devotion to democratic institutions are on trial.

But all this may be admitted without implying that any important part of society is seeking an alternative to democracy. There is much question of ways and means and institutions, but as to the fundamentals it certainly can be said that never was our country more firmly committed to the broad ideals and purposes of democracy and never before were so many other countries and peoples seeking to establish like commitments. Human society has never faced a more complex or difficult situation; and it is therefore of first importance that all Americans be brought to understand the underlying purposes of this Constitution and to fix firmly in their hearts the determination to maintain institutions capable of progressive evolution and development along the lines of our fundamental principles.

Unity Being Sacrificed
The President spoke of the need of education to this end. Referring to the sacrifice of personal interest for the common cause during the war and the release of national energy, Mr. Harding said:

As a people, we have not changed with the retrograde movement. Notably we have lost much of the unity, the solidarity, the eagerness for simple service, that marked our war-time attitude. Plainly, the forces which have been somewhat confused by the complexity of our time and situation. No one great dominating and appealing cause has been visualized before us, to command our loyalty and devotion. We have not discovered any single, all-absorbing enterprise capable of commanding the services of the whole united community.

We need to find such a commanding and dominating national interest; and I believe it would be found if we could contrive means to set before all the people the full meaning and implication of that simple statement about the

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aims and purposes of our Government, which is collected in the preamble of the Constitution.

In that preamble, the fathers of the Republic set forth the objective of the great democracy. "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

There is the complete statement of our Nation's aspiration, and a noble aspiration it is. There is the chart for our course. There is the inspiration to every effort to make one and all of us better citizens. Following that statement of a general purpose, the Constitution sets up a mechanism, and the laws enacted by Nation and states have to time to time mechanism from time to time. We should not be tempted by the details and perhaps imperfections of the machinery, allow ourselves to forget the great underlying plan and purpose, the supreme objective of it all.

The nation at its best will not be better than the aggregate of all its citizenship. The national ideal, step by step, is to be attained by us as a Nation in no greater degree than we shall attain it as an aggregate of individuals. To the extent that the individual strives to realize the objective in his life and conduct, communities composed of these individuals may achieve them, but no farther.

Taking up the phrase in the preamble, "To establish justice," Mr. Harding said:

The courts cannot insure equal justice to all the community, if some individuals shall strive for special privileges for themselves, or seek to establish subtle forms of discrimination, which are prohibited by the letter of law.

Responsibility of Citizenship

The task of the courts will be difficult, slow, sometimes impossible, unless citizens subject to their jurisdiction are sincerely desirous to do justice and to see it done in the affairs of day-by-day life. Thus the immediate and continuing opportunity for every citizen to contribute toward the achievement of this particular objective by the Nation as a whole, lies in so guiding one's personal affairs that they shall fall into

EVENTS TONIGHT

Empire Day pageant and festival celebrating Queen Victoria's birthday, Boston Arena, evening.

Harvard variety: Public "Concours artistique" John Knowles Faine Concert Hall, 8.

Public flower show at estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Shaw, Woburn, Mass., Chestnut Hill, until tomorrow from 9 to 7.

Ayrshire Dairy Show, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Girls' City Club: Out-of-doors supper party, Scout Hall, Chestnut Hill.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Boston Section: Supper, Affiliation Rooms, 2 Tremont Street, 7:30, annual meeting, Chestnut Hill, 7:30.

Business Women's Section, Boston League of Women Voters: Last meeting, 144 Commonwealth Street, 7:30.

Boston Normal School: Fiftieth anniversary, celebration, Woburn, Mass., 7:30, All at Sea, Girls' Latin School, 8.

Boston Work-Horse Relief Association, dinner, Hotel Bellevue, 7.

National Bank Cashiers' Association: Dinner, Tontine Hotel, 7:30.

British Officers' Club: Dinner, Hotel Westminster, 4:30.

Suffolk Law School Alumni Association: Annual banquet, Boston City Club, 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial: "Milk and Honey," 8:10.

Copley: "The Loves of Ptolemy," 8:10.

Kelby-Vandewater, 8.

Malcolm: "The Great Gatsby," 8:10.

Plymouth: "The Monster," 8:15.

Selwyn: "The Fool," 8:10.

St. James: "The Broken Wing," 8:15.

Shubert: "Lady Butterfly," 8:15.

Tremont: "The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8:15.

Musical

Tremont Temple: Sakule Chorus, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Veterans of Foreign Wars' annual poppy drive.

Children's Museum of Boston: Anniversary celebration with reception to Czechoslovak children from Baku School, Prague, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 8 to 6.

Council of Women and Children in Industry: Luncheon, roundtable on "How to Win in Legislation for Women and Children in Industry," Women's City Club, 1 English High School, Association: Chap day exercises, 1:45.

Harvard University: Public illustrated lecture, "Racial Origins and Distributions," by Prof. Roland B. Dixon, Peabody Museum, 7:30.

Boston University: College of Liberal Arts Press Club: Performance of "Noces for News," Room 46, 12:30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGI (Medford Hills): 8:30, weather forecast and closing stock reports, 8:15, conditions in shoe and leather industry, 8:35, concert by banjo-mandolin club.

WNAZ (Boston): 8:30, concert program directed by Poppy Committee, Department of Massachusetts, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

WEAF (New York): 7:30, "Incidents in the Experience of a Standard Practice Engineer," 7:45, glee club concert, 8:05, one-act play, 8:20, instrumental and vocal program, 8:30.

WJZ (New York City): 7:45, soprano solo, 10:30, piano.

WGT (Schenectady): 7:40, baseball results, 7:45, radio drama, "What Happened to Jones," 8:10, instrumental and vocal program.

WOR (Newark): 7:15, home garden hints, 7:16, baseball scores, 7:45, solo, 8, one act of the French play, "Zaza."

"Pops" Program for Tonight

AMERICAN COLLEGE NIGHT

Concertation March from "The Frobenius"

Overture to "Le Roi d'Yvetot," Delibes

Fantasia, Cavalleria Rusticana, Mascagni

College Songs

Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker," Tchaikovsky

"Indian Summer, an American Idyll," Overture to "Tannhäuser," Wagner

College Songs

Selections, "Apple Blossoms," Kreisler-Jacobi

Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss

Sixth Hungarian Dance, Brahms

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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confidence with this injunction, "Establish justice."

Speaking on the present plans for national defense, General Pershing said that its success "depends upon the attitudes and characteristics of our citizens. The War Department is therefore, of necessity, interested in the quality of our citizenship. But because of the manner in which our Government is constructed, the War Department can and should have no active control or direction of the general education of citizens. In harmony with our institutions all training for national service and all service are voluntary and should remain so."

"PARTY NAME ACT" DEFEAT IS SOUGHT

Four Ex-Governors and Four Former Attorneys-Generals Among Petitioners

In its effort to bring about the defeat of the so-called "Party Name Act" by bringing it before the people to pass in the preamble to the Massachusetts Constitution, the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, of which John Calder Gordon is executive secretary, has obtained from 7000 to 8000 petitioners of 15,000 required by law if the endeavor is to be successful. The petition for a referendum of the act, which was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Cox, must be completed by June 1 else the campaign fails.

"All the political evils for which we suffer, will be infinitely increased," said Mr. Gordon, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "if the so-called 'Party Name Law' becomes effective. It was enacted by the political oligarchy now in control of our state Legislature, for the purpose of robbing the people of their constitutional rights, namely: freedom of political action. This law puts shackles upon the people and places them in a political straight jacket."

Some of the recent signers of the petition for a referendum on the "Party Name Law" are Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College; George W. Coleman, president of the Babson Statistical Institute, and William A. Gaston of the National Shawmut Bank. Volunteers are calling at Room 823 for petition papers and are circulating them all over the State in an effort to stir up public sentiment against the law which restricts the use of party labels, such as "Republican," "Democrat," or "Socialist" to those groups approved by the state committee of the political party concerned.

Mr. Gordon advocates the necessity for concerted action if the law is to be passed upon by the people. The fact that four former governors of Massachusetts, four former attorneys-general, a former Speaker of the House and a former Lieutenant-Governor have signed the petition has excited the State in an effort to stir up public sentiment against the law which restricts the use of party labels, such as "Republican," "Democrat," or "Socialist" to those groups approved by the state committee of the political party concerned.

MEXICO REPORTED ALTERING OIL BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

suggested remains a subject for speculation.

The failure of the Mexican Senate thus far to take up the petroleum legislation recently enacted by the Chamber of Deputies was taken as confirmation of reports that the Administration is making changes in this bill intended to meet objections to it expressed by the foreign petroleum industry.

The American delegates are not deviating in their course of insisting that the fundamentals of international law must prevail in the adjustment of Mexico's foreign debt and the land expropriation and petroleum disputes before Mexico can hope to resume its place among world nations. Extraordinary care is being exercised by the Americans not to interfere in internal politics.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 24.—Matthew A. Hanna in charge of Mexican affairs for the Department of State, is on his way back to Washington where he will present to President Harding and Secretary Hughes the proposals offered by the Mexican members of the international commission now in session in Mexico City.

GAS TAX HEARING CALLED OFF

Public hearing before Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, on the bill providing for a 2 cents per gallon tax on gasoline, was planned for today, but the automobile organizations that opposed the hearing decided that it was not worth while. The tax was asked by the Governor in his inaugural address and there have been no indications that he has changed his attitude.

MOTOR INSURANCE DEFERRED

Compulsory automobile liability insurance was able to muster only 56 friends in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, and with 100 votes against it, the bill making this a requirement for registration of a motor vehicle was referred to the next annual session.

SPECIAL ELECTION DATE SET

Dec. 11 has been set by action of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the holding of a special election to fill the vacancy existing in the Fifteenth Suffolk Representative district.

BROWN TO HEAR SECRETARY WEEKS

Commencement Week Program Includes Restoration of Class Day as Senior Function

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24 (Special).—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, Gov. William S. Flynn, and Dr. William H. P. Faunce were announced today as the speakers at the one hundred and fifty-first Brown University commencement. Simultaneously it was announced that class day will be restored to its former place as a distinctly senior function. Commencement week will begin on June 16 with alumni day at the Woman's College and close on June 21 with the annual meeting of the college corporation.

Class day will be on Monday, June 18, with the fraternities excluded from a dominating spirit and the observance given over strictly to the graduating class in accordance with the pre-war rule. The alumni luncheon and the formal dinner of the graduates will be on Wednesday, June 20, and the addresses by Secretary Weeks, Mr. Davis, Governor Flynn, and President Faunce will be delivered, as is customary, in Sayles Hall. Henry F. Lippitt, former United States Senator, a graduate of Brown in 1878, will preside.

The Greek letter societies will keep open house as usual, but the seniors will revive their class dance, will sing on the chapel steps and cavort in the midnight march down College Hill.

On Sunday, June 17, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, President Faunce will deliver the baccalaureate address in the historic First Baptist Meeting House.

Monday's events will open on the middle campus at 3 o'clock, with an address by William E. McCormick of Providence, president of the senior class, John Andrew Wilson of Jersey City, N. J., will deliver the senior oration; Allen Belknap Sikes of Suffield, Conn., the class poem; Donald Clarke Rubel of New York, N. Y., the class ode; and Thomas George Simmons of Colorado Springs, Colo., will give the class prophecy. John Davis Edmonds Jones Jr., of Providence, Louis Lorenzo Redding, winner of the Gaston prize medal, of Wilmington, Del., and John Andrew Wilson of Jersey City, N. J., Awarding of degrees in courses and the conferring of honorary degrees will follow.

The procession for the one hundred and fifty-first annual commencement will form on the front campus at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning and march to the First Baptist Church where at 10 o'clock the graduating exercises will take place. The senior speakers will be Theodore Barton Akley of Presque Isle, Mr. John Davis Edmonds Jones Jr., of Providence, Louis Lorenzo Redding, winner of the Gaston prize medal, of Wilmington, Del., and John Andrew Wilson of Jersey City, N. J. Awarding of degrees in courses and the conferring of honorary degrees will follow.

The rest of the day will be occupied with the alumni luncheon in the Lyman Gymnasium and the Administration building, the speaking in Sayles Hall, the baseball game between Brown and Colgate at Adrews Field with incidental class reunion antics, and the president's reception from 9 to 11 o'clock at the Faculty Club, 13 Brown Street. The University Club will keep open house for alumni on Commencement Day and the board of governors and the house committee of the Hope Club will be at home to the faculty and alumni and their families from 5 to 7 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday; moderate variable winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; moderate northerly winds.

Weather Outlook

Weather conditions have changed very little during the last 24 hours. Pressure has remained high from Hudson Bay southward over the lake region. The Ohio and Pennsylvania high will advance and the Middle Atlantic and North Atlantic states. The western end of the Mississippi River except in the extreme south. The indications are for generally fair weather in the Middle Atlantic and North Atlantic states. The temperature will not change materially Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	50	Kansas City	52
Atlantic City	50	Memphis	54
Boston	50	Montreal	54
Buffalo	52	Nantucket	56
Calgary	48	New Orleans	76
Charleston	58	New York	58
Chicago	50	Philadelphia	58
Cleveland	50	Pittsburgh	58
Des Moines	50	Portland, Me.	56
Eastport	50	Portland, Ore.	56
Galveston	58	San Francisco	56
Hatteras	58	St. Louis	56
Havana	58	St. Paul	56
Jacksonville	58	Washington	56

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REICH COMMUNISTS FLY RED FLAG OVER POLICE QUARTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

of Stanley Baldwin, the new British Premier, gives a fresh opportunity for reviving the present policy, but they assert that it is for England rather than France to declare whether this can be done. Le Matin inquires as to how Mr. Baldwin, who negotiated at Washington the payment of the British debt, will envisage the payment of other inter-allied debts chiefly to England. Is he disposed to facilitate for France a diminution of the German debt by cancelling the French debt? Will he, it is asked, consent to a modification of the percentage in the allocation of German payments, in order that Belgium, who loses by the debt cancellation, since it reduces the total of German payments, on which it has a percentage claim, shall be compensated? These are questions which the French army, on the Belgian Government, and it cannot be said that the prospects of a general inter-allied conference are at present very clear. At any rate before making a wider appeal, France and Belgium have to appeal to the French people, who are at the crossroads and it must now elect whether it will make its policy conform to that of England, even though in so doing its moves will isolate its ally in the Ruhr occupation, or whether it will continue attempts to achieve by the aid of the expense of a possible separation from Great Britain.

Vague Statements Published

So far the public has been fobbed off with the vague statement that Paris and Brussels agree on "general principles." Unfortunately an agreement on "general principles" has come to mean in diplomacy a complete lack of agreement on details, which it is sought never to discuss until all are obliged. On April 13 Louis Barthou and M. Delacroix, representing respectively the French and Belgian governments, were instructed to elaborate a Franco-Belgian plan. For a month and a half these experts have not been allowed in fact to cooperate in the establishment of such a plan and the April decision is a dead letter.

Belgium is apparently impatient, and there is even talk of the publication of Belgian conditions without waiting for an accord with France. This would be embarrassing, for the I have reason to believe that the Belgian views on reparations differ very considerably from the French views. It is equally dangerous therefore for the experts to get together, only to show Germany that they disagree. Therefore the meeting is to be postponed until such a time that the governments are compelled to confess that they have no joint scheme.

Excuses for Postponement

The excuses which have been used for postponing the discussion are obviously without substance. It is urged that until Germany has surrendered, it is not for the Allies to take any steps, even to learn their own mind. It urged that interallied conversations will somehow weaken action.

It has become apparent that the French policy is comparatively simple during the period of waiting for the Ruhr occupation to produce its effects there will be great difficulties when the governments are actually forced to negotiate. The operation in itself is comparatively easy, but the obtaining of results or less officially used that it is for Germany not for the Allies to prepare a reparations plan. This is clearly an empty argument and Belgium now declares that in default of a Franco-Belgian project, it will put in a definite shape, the Belgian project.

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But on the immediate question of replying to the expected German note, the whittled away in the process of win government will almost certainly be approached. There is some anxiety displayed in such papers as L'Echo de Paris at the Belgian determination to revive active partnership with England. They fear it, lest the essential French demands should be whittled away in the process of negotiations. Everything, however, points not only to a common allied reply to Germany on this occasion, but also to a revision of the whole allied view of reparations.

Berlin Politicians Envisage New Alignment of Allies on Ruhr Occupation

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS

BERLIN, May 24.—Attention in diplomatic political circles here is now centering on the increasing importance of Belgium's position in the reparations imbroglio and on the renewed activities of the Communists and Syndicalists in the Ruhr basin. These two subjects for the moment are usurping in the public interest the place formerly dominated by the German Government in connection with the note to the Allied powers.

It is held by some of the most conservative of diplomatic observers here that the Belgian demands on France for identic replies to the next German offer, for a full statement of the Franco-Belgian demands on Germany and for an inter-allied conference to

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SOCIALISTS DESIRE TIME FOR CULTURE

Internationals Deprecate Long Hours of Labor—Notable Speech by J. H. Thomas

By WALTER MEAKIN

By Special Cable

HAMBURG, May 24.—The aspect of the world peace problem associated with the economic causes of the war was emphasized by J. H. Thomas, British railway men's leader at the International Socialist and Labor Conference yesterday. He moved a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, expressing complete agreement with the social policy of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and specially with its demand for a universal maximum eight-hour day. The resolution also recorded the condemnation of governments, including that of Great Britain, which have refused to ratify the Washington and other labor conventions of the League of Nations International Labor Conferences, and further urged workers and parties in all countries to "oppose the many sinister attempts to prejudice the work of the International Labor Office by the various capitalist interests which are always against the social betterment of the workers."

The effect of Mr. Thomas' argument was that long hours of the workers in one country leads to undercutting competition, endangers the position of the workers in those countries where reforms have been won by strong organization and creates commercial friction which produces the spirit of strife.

Uniformity of Conditions

The only effective method of preventing this was to be found in the international uniformity in the form of working conditions. Loyalty to the membership of the International Labor Office therefore was essential. The refusal to ratify the conventions by the governments of the countries where good conditions were already existing was specially to be condemned, because it gives an excuse to the more backward countries' governments, and so nullifies the whole purpose of the existence of the International Labor Office. Hence the necessity for both political parties and industrial bodies in all countries to work jointly through the International Office to ratify the conventions.

It was noticeable that the attitude of Mr. Thomas to the International Labor Office was more friendly than that of the Germans as represented by Herr Bauer on the preceding day, and both he and his British colleagues feel that the best policy is not merely to demand, but to give an excuse to the more backward countries' governments, and so nullifies the whole purpose of the existence of the International Labor Office. Hence the necessity for both political parties and industrial bodies in all countries to work jointly through the International Office to ratify the conventions.

Necessity of Economic Stability

"Misery is threatening the German masses at the moment when domestic and foreign political reasons make an economic stability doubly necessary," the Vorwärts says. It blames the fall of the mark on "the failure of German wealth to subscribe to the dollar loan and thereby place foreign gold in the hands of the Government for market stabilization," and charges that the Government "took only half measures where strong measures were necessary."

It scores the German industrialists and extortionists, and demands immediate steps by the Government to stabilize the mark and safeguard the rights of German labor. The Vorwärts article, which is unique in German press annals, created such a stir in industrial circles here that the Stinnes Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung replied to it last night with the assertion that the Social Democrat demand for a gold wage basis is wholly impracticable. "Gold wages demand gold work," it asserts, "but of this much is lacking here."

CONGREGATIONALISTS VOTE TO AID CHURCHES

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 24 (Special).—Following an animated debate the Massachusetts Conference of Congregational Churches, approved the proposal, put forth in a memorial by the Rev. Samuel Usher of Boston, that in employing its home missionary funds, the church should first make provision for needy churches within the State before giving for the aid of outside churches and organizations. In so voting the conference, by a two-thirds vote, set aside the recommendation of the committee on relations.

COAL EMBARGO RELEASE SOUGHT

Acting through the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, the special coal investigating committee of the Legislature today asked that the Boston & Maine Railroad lift the embargo placed on freight from the New York Central and Rutland connections in so far as it relates to anthracite coal.

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Y. W. C. A. Exhibits Home-Made Costumes

More Than 70 Outfits Made by 17 Students Shown

More than 70 costumes were shown at the style show held in Lamson Hall yesterday by the domestic art department of the School of Domestic Science, conducted by the Boston Young Women's Christian Association. The costumes were the work of the 17 students and consisted of wash dresses, silk gowns, suits, coats, and organdies, which are to be worn at the graduation exercises on Friday morning. Variety was given the show by the exhibit of costumes worn by different nationalities, such as Scottish, Swiss, Italian, Syrian, and Chinese.

In all, 59 students are to be graduated from the school on Friday, 17 from the domestic art department and 42 from the domestic science department. The majority are New England girls, but some come from the south and middle west, and one is registered from Prague, Czechoslovakia.

COLLEGE TO HEAR ADDRESS ON LEAGUE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 24 (Special).—Hamilton Holt, consulting editor of The Independent, representative of the League to Enforce Peace at the Peace Conference of Versailles, in 1919, and special lecturer for the World Peace Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation, is to be the Memorial Day speaker at Mt. Holyoke College. He will speak on "The Accomplishments of the League of Nations."

The students of Prof. Ada I. F. Snell's advanced course in verse composition took part in an under-graduate poetry shop talk meeting last evening, when they read from their own poems. This little group of verse makers, several of whom have gained distinction in intercollegiate poetry contests and undergraduate anthologies, made their first appearance before a college audience. The group is made up as follows: Julia C. Abbe '24, Middlebury, Mass.; Anita E. Don '24, Haverhill, Mass.; Katharine Lee '25, San Antonio, Tex.; Kathleen S. Moore '25, New Bedford, Mass.; Resis Rowley '25, Gary, Ind.; Roberta T. Schwartz '25, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth Whitney '25, South Ashburnham, Mass.

HOW TO WIN LAWS FOR WOMEN IS TOPIC

A feature of the luncheon meeting of the Council on Women and Children in Industry to be held at the Women's City Club, on Friday, May 25, at 1 o'clock, is a round-table discussion on "How to Win in Legislation for Women and Children in Industry."

Miss Ethel Johnson, the assistant commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, will talk about the recent minimum wage conference in Washington, called to consider action in view of the Supreme Court decision declaring the District of Columbia minimum wage law unconstitutional.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS TRANSCENDS PARTY, SAYS JUDGE CLARKE

Justice Says President Is Committed to League With Reservations—Lowell Lauds Court

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 24—At a rally addressed by John H. Clarke, former justice of the United States Supreme Court, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, Miss Grace Abbott, newly elected president of the National Conference of Social Work, and other distinguished persons here yesterday, much enthusiasm for the League of Nations and especially the World Court feature was manifested.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association in Continental Hall and was the wind-up of the conference which has been under way here for a week, attended by social workers from all parts of the country.

Both Dr. Lowell and Judge Clarke attacked the maintenance of the impediment to entry by the United States into these world associations, due to partisanship, and a strong plea was made for the elimination of party feeling and party prejudice, and the substitution thereof of a generous realization of the help that the United States can give by joining hands with other nations in promoting justice to all.

Modification of Covenant
Justice Clarke made it plain that he was not urging acceptance of the Covenant as it was in 1920, nor as it now is, but as it would be with such modifications as the present Administration or the next one might deem expedient.

"The change in world conditions," he continued, "the different thing which the League has proved to be in practice from what it was thought to be in theory, and the moral obligation of the promises upon which he was elected, all lead us to urge the President to defy the little group of ambitious men in the Senate, and by one bold stroke of leadership lift this fearful question out of party politics and restore our country to its rightful place in the family of nations."

Mr. Clarke pointed out that Article X which had been made into a bogie for the last campaign would be rendered "as obsolete as a flintlock musket of the Revolutionary War," if the President would merely write a reservation stating that "in entering the League of Nations we do so constraining Article X as subordinate to our Constitution provision that Congress shall declare war." He added:

All of our industries, farming and manufacturing, are organized to produce a surplus which they can market, chiefly in Europe. The farmers of our middle west understand this perfectly. Men in Congress and out are calling on the Administration to adopt a policy to give us European markets.

Consider Farm Markets.
Since the farmers constitute one-third of our population and produce one-third of our national income, it is sheer folly to think that we can have permanent prosperity while they are in distress. There is only one way of stabilizing European conditions, that is by united action on the part of all the nations, and this is possible only through the League of Nations.

The Republican platform in 1920 declared: "The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world," and in referring to the action of the senators in approving the Covenant with reservation, it declared "we approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity." This is a declaration in favor of some form of League of Nations.

The 31 distinguished Republicans, when appealing for support of Mr. Harding two weeks before the election, declared "the question is not between a League or no League, but is whether certain propositions in the proposed League agreement shall be accepted unchanged or shall be changed." And the candidate never dissented from that declaration.

Mr. Harding himself, in his most mature speech on the subject delivered at Marion on Aug. 28, 1920, said that if the League "has been so entwined and interwoven into the peace of Europe that its good must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of that continent then it can be amended and revised so that it may still have the remnant of the world's aspirations preserved." Assuredly he found it was so "entwined and interwoven" when he became President.

On this record, it certainly may be said with confidence that the Senate

and the Executive and the national convention of the Republican Party not only have not declared against entering the League, but that they have definitely declared in favor of our joining it with suitable reservations, and that is all we are urging.

The Democrats in the country and in the Senate have learned so much about the experience of the past two years that if their leaders are to be trusted, the Senators of the party would join wholeheartedly in voting to enter the League of Nations with any reservations which the President may write, provided that they be consistent with our Constitution and with the dignity and character, the honor and history of our country. This would be a return to that sound rule—more honored in the breach than in the observance, but still a sound rule—that all party differences should stop with us at the water's edge—"at low tide."

President Lowell declared that the time would come when the United States would enter the League of Nations as well as the Court of International Justice, "not by the back door, the side door, or the cellar door, but openly and honestly by the front door."

Harding's Record Cited
"And the door will not be closed behind it," he added. Dr. Lowell reviewed President Harding's stand on the League at various times and held that his record did not make it impossible for him to support American membership in the League.

As to the World Court, Dr. Lowell discussed some of the objections, that its jurisdiction went too far or that it did not go far enough, for example. Neither these objections were well founded, he said. The first requirement for a country entering a court is to agree to submit any adjudicable international disagreement to that body, he declared. "For the present that is all that the United States need do. The question of compulsory jurisdiction will come later."

President Confers on Court
President Harding gave a good deal of attention to the World Court yesterday. Mr. Clarke called at the White House and talked with the President for half an hour.

Elihu Root, supporter of American adherence to the World Court protocol, was, with George Harvey, the President's guest at luncheon and the lunch hour was unusually prolonged. After this the President conferred with Secretary Charles E. Hughes.

The only opposition to the plan, so far as could be learned, came from Walter Brown, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on reorganization of the executive departments, who reported that in the southwest, where he had been traveling, he had found little enthusiasm for the World Court.

FEDERATION EXPELS THE BOILERMAKERS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 24—The announcement is made that the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades has expelled the Boilermakers' Society from the federation. This decision taken last week in a private conference at Nottingham has now been made public. It is in accordance with the federation's rule that any society having associated itself with a general movement and withdrawing without the consent of the emergency committee, would be expelled. The boilermakers withdrew and threatened to secede from the federation, while the federation was proceeding regarding the night shift and overtime, and when an agreement was reached they declined to observe it, the result being that the employers locked them out at the beginning of May.

The lockout continues, with the situation unchanged, but the result of the expulsion means that the negotiations for the termination of the lockout must be between the employers and the Boilermakers' Society only, not with the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation.

MINERS IN PROTEST TO TAKE HOLIDAYS

SYDNEY, N. S., March 23—J. B. MacLachlin, secretary of the United Mine Workers of district 26, today announced that the miners would take two or three holidays a week as a protest against the presence in Cape Breton of provincial police raiding workers' homes for evidence of sedition.

Details of the proposed holiday strike, intended also to promote the demands for the return of the 1921 wage scale, are not before the various locals. They will be put into effect as soon as they are approved, according to Mr. MacLachlin.

FORMER BRITISH MINISTERS TO STRENGTHEN NEW CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

Robert Cecil who, it is understood, will combine one of the minor cabinet positions with that of representative of Great Britain in the Council of the League of Nations.

The new Premier is known to be an ardent champion of the League, so the appointment of such a staunch League supporter as Lord Robert is held to indicate that the British Government intends to make greater use of the League in future. Lord Robert's recent criticism of the League in the House of Commons for its faults of omission and commission, with respect to the Franco-German feud, gives some hint of the line the future activities of the League, if thus enlarged, may take.

Sir Robert Horne has declined the exchequer "for a time at least" on account of business commitments and the filling of this position is now the greatest problem confronting the new Premier. The name of Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame has been proposed, but there is reluctance to remove him from the position he now fills satisfactorily—President of the Board of Trade.

The Conservative meeting scheduled for Monday will be held in the Hotel Cecil instead of the Carlton Club, which is considered too small to accommodate all those who are expected to attend. Lord Curzon has agreed to preside and also to offer a motion that Mr. Baldwin be elected head of the party. Mr. Chamberlain is being asked to second the motion, as such action would give a most convincing expression of the party's reunion.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech, reported yesterday, is welcomed in Conservative circles as a stimulus to party unity, since it is considered definitely to free Conservative former ministers from all obligations to Mr. Lloyd George.

Distinguished Service Medals Awarded to Business Men



Three Members of the United States War Industries Board Who Were Among 12 Business Men Decorated Recently at Governor's Island, New York, With the Distinguished Service Medal "for Exceptionally Meritorious and Distinguished Services" in Backing Up Soldiers at the Front. From Left to Right They Are: R. Leland Summers, Technical Advisor of the Board and Representative on the Interallied Munitions Board; J. Leonard Replegle, Director of Steel on the Board (Barnard Baruch Congratulating Him) and Hugh Frayne, Labor Leader, Labor Commissioner.

WAR VETERANS EAGER TO WORK MASSACHUSETTS HOMESTEADS

(Continued from Page 1)

formed to provide means for furnishing returned soldiers with land for farming purposes.

Following are the officers of the organization: President, William S. Graves, commander of the Quaker City Post, National Disabled Soldiers League, Inc.; secretary, Howard H. Taylor, a former service man and an instructor in law in one of the commercial schools of Philadelphia; treasurer, Frederick Schultz Jr., former post commander at Camp Dix. Col. George L. Markland Jr., member of the board of directors of the National Manufacturers' Association is co-trustee with Mr. McFadden.

The reason for the selection of this site for the first of a proposed series of such settlements throughout the country is the fact that it already has upon it 20 buildings which are suitable for residences, churches and schools, a development of almost incalculable value in the business of actual functioning of such a colony.

Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University will direct the agricultural instruction in the community. Experienced soldiers are to be trained while living in the community, to do the work which will subsequently support themselves and their families. As they progress in the technique of farming, they will be assigned their own land to place under cultivation. A portion of the land will be turned into a garden city designed for factory workers and low salaried individuals in near-by cities who can have plots of less than an acre and derive instruction for the successful tillage of that acre from the model farm of the community.

As has been intimated, ex-soldiers are to be given first choice in the allotment of sections of land upon which they and their families may live and make a living. As a matter of fact, strictly first choice goes to Massachusetts soldiers, and as the number of Massachusetts soldiers desiring to become associated with the organization is depleted arrangements for soldiers from other points will be made.

Accommodations for soldiers and sections of several acres per family are now ready, and certainly a month at the outside will see the first group of settlers at work under the organization and instruction plan of the personal which has been assembled. Ex-soldiers will, therefore, be placed in possession of homesteads and, with the summer gardening season at its most interesting preliminary stage, in possession of gardens which they will be taught to cultivate after the most approved methods.

They will be funded according to the elaborate funding plan laid out on the financial side of the organization and although ultimately the soldiers will pay what is just for their land the fact that they may not at present have available cash with which to purchase will have no adverse effect on their eligibility as landholders. The acreage of the settlement joins Camp Devens on one boundary and it is not inconceivable that as the project grows certain facilities which Camp Devens has, and which would be useful in such a community center, will become available.

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Heat Treated
Rough Machined

been interested in its plan of developing the agricultural resources of the country, has been given the direction of the organization work of the association. According to a report which has been made on the basis of recent survey there are over 1,500,000 acres of land already connected with irrigation projects which are unused. The Forward to the Land League saw in the farming of those acres and a system of farm communities accessible to city markets, an opportunity for the thousands of Americans who were anxious to take up agricultural work but who were without means to do so.

The general committee of the league includes President Harding, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, United States Senators Charles Curtis and James W. Wadsworth Jr., Harry New, Postmaster-General, and Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior.

RIVALING BRITAIN IN SHIPPING DISCLAIMED AS AMERICA'S AIM

(Continued from Page 1)

Great Britain as "Princess Alice," also will be a member of the official party.

As merchant-marine rivalry is considered by the best-informed authorities in both countries as the issue most likely in future to produce an Anglo-American bone of contention, the commissioning of the Leviathan has been seized upon as a seemingly occasion for some plain-speaking between friends. The note that will be emphasized in the forthcoming festivities in Great Britain—certainly by American spokesmen—is that there's plenty of room on the high seas for both a British and an American merchant marine.

Another note will be struck, namely, that instead of destructive competition, ways and means ought to be devised for intensive co-operation. Americans, when they get on their feet in Southampton and London in July, will lay their merchant-marine cards plainly on the table. There will be no attempt to conceal Uncle Sam's aspiration and determination to be a factor in the world's carrying trade.

Two different celebrations for the Leviathan are projected. One will be at Southampton, with America as host, when the shipping magnates of the Cunard, White Star, Leyland, Peninsular & Oriental, Royal Mail and other leading British navigation companies, will be entertained at luncheon or dinner aboard the big vessel. That party probably will take place on July 11. Next day The Pilgrims—the British branch of that kinship society—will entertain in honor of Ambassador Harvey, Chairman Lasker, Secretary Mellon, Senator Smoot and Representatives Gillett and Longworth.

At the Pilgrims' function it is also

rather likely that the new British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, will speak and make his first public pronouncement with regard to the United States. It is expected that Mr. Laaker on the same occasion will outline America's merchant-marine hopes and ambitions.

The Leviathan will be no stranger in Southampton waters. Soon after she shed her identity as the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland she became a familiar figure at the famous British port as an American army transport. On at least half-a-dozen different occasions in 1918, the Leviathan landed from 8000 to 10,000 doughboys on Southampton docks, on their way to France via the American army's rest camp at Winchester. The Leviathan is now being extensively advertised in the British newspapers. It is confidently predicted that she will from the start enjoy a considerable patronage.

The British profess not to be disturbed by the entry into the merchant marine competitive field of the United States on an aggressive scale. They think they can hold their own. They say their longer experience in the "ins

and outs" of the shipping game makes them invulnerable even to American intensive competition. Some day, they point out, after Americans have weathered the costly experiences the British have had during many generations of shipping trade all over the globe, they may be able to give them a hard run. But "John Bull" feels there is no immediate cause to worry. Doubtless expressions more or less to this effect will fall from the lips of British spokesmen during the impending Leviathan hospitalities.

BENITO MUSSOLINI EXPELS FOLLOWERS

Italian Premier Takes Drastic Step to Preserve Discipline—Disorders in Naples

By Special Cable

ROME, May 24—The Fascist executive council, under the chairmanship of Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, adopted yesterday a most important resolution affecting the vitality of the Fascist Party in southern Italy, more especially Naples.

There have been lately in Naples considerable disorders, due to differences between the local Fascist representatives, which resulted in the resignation of the Fascist High Commissioner, Captain Padovani, who is extremely popular in Naples. Captain Padovani's resignation was immediately followed by the resignation of several other Fascist leaders, thus creating a most difficult situation for Fascism.

The executive council yesterday expelled Captain Padovani and all his followers from the Fascist Party, issuing at the same time an appeal to the Neapolitan Fascist Party to obey Signor Mussolini's order.

The Premier is determined to put an end to the lack of discipline which is being manifested so frequently in Fascist ranks, which is undermining the strength of the movement only to the advantage of its enemies.

ALLIED POWERS FAIL TO IMPOSE PEACE ON TURKS

(Continued from Page 1)

the first Lausanne Conference the pretensions of their National Pact were officially described as preposterous; yet if that creed were stripped of its demand for a plebiscite, in western Thrace, which the Greek army effectively opposes, Ismet has already obtained from the settlement more than his terms imply and much more than would have contented Ankara, if the Allies had known how and where to cut short their policy of capitulation.

Ismet threatens, procrastinates, prevaricates, because he finds it pays. He will continue this procedure until the Allies sit on him and whine, if ever, that day arrives, the allied peoples will begin to wonder why, after they had won the war, their diplomats persisted in losing the peace; for Turkey, having surrendered unconditionally on the battlefield, has succeeded in usurping the position of conqueror.

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IRISH DEPORTEES FACE MAGISTRATE

O'Brien and Others Charged With Seditious Conspiracy—Hearing Starts in Bow Street

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 24—Art O'Brien, president of the Irish Self-Determination League, and three other returned deportees, Sean MacBride, Sean O'Mahoney and Michael Galvin, were charged yesterday in Bow Street police court with seditious conspiracy. The prosecutor in his opening statement said that the charge was mild in light of facts, and intimated that before long the accused men would be joined by others, who had become involved as the trial progressed.

The alleged conspiracy aimed at the forcible change of constitution of one of the self-governing dominions—the Irish Free State. The prosecutor said that no interference with legitimate political activity and with liberty of thought or speech was involved, as the charge was based entirely on the intended use of force.

He then proceeded to outline the Government's case, claiming among other things that O'Brien and others had raised money, knowing it would be put at the disposal of armed forces engaged in carrying on hostilities against the Free State Government. Extensive reference was then made to the bulletins found on the accused, reporting the activities of these armed forces, showing the destruction on a large scale of both life and property.

Upon the defendant, McGrath, he said, there was found a set of elaborate instructions for using fuses and explosives. "What did the secretary of the Irish Self-Determination League want with this information," said the prosecutor. He then took up the case of Galvin who seemed to hold the position of the "officer commanding the Irish Republican Army in England." The roster of the company showed notations of particular activities such as revolver shooting or machine-gun handling opposite each name.

The defendant's counsel renewed his application for bail, on the ground that the proceedings might last several weeks, but the request was refused. The hearing was adjourned till May 30.

BELGIAN STRIKE INTERVIEW REFUSED

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, May 24—This morning the syndicate asked for an interview with the Railway Minister. The Minister refused to grant it and declares he will continue to do so as long as all the workers have not resumed work.

At a ministers' meeting yesterday it was decided to call up the men of four new classes belonging to the railways, posts and telegraphs. The decision was taken because of a continuance of the strike of goods train workers and the threat of the syndicate to organize a general strike.

Have you ever tried Scallops Stewed?

Melt butter and rub in the flour. Add boiling milk till it becomes a proper consistency. Drop the scallops in and cook five minutes. When done remove from fire and season with

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A sport oxford rubber studded sole—in sand colored smoked Horsehide with pigskin inset saddle—Smart, Durable, Comfortable.
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In Sharkskin Scotch Grain wing \$14.
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G. O. P. WOMEN HEAR BORAH AND BURTON

Leaders For and Against World Court Entrance Speak at Meeting in Boston

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and Representative Theodore E. Burton, former Senator from Ohio, took opposite sides at a meeting of the United States should join the World Court, at the annual meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, this afternoon.

Mr. Burton, who advocated America's entry, declared he could neither regard the League of Nations as the "wicked institution" Mr. Borah and others appeared to consider it, nor could he believe entrance into the Court would mean eventual entrance into the League, whether good or bad.

Fundamental Difficulties
The fundamental difficulties in Europe came from "segregation, repulsion and rivalry," he said, which were difficulties confronting the League. It was not worth while to deny the League's achievements or withhold a wish for its success. The court did not mean America should assume League membership.

Turning to the World Court, he said that the three former methods of settling international disputes—diplomacy, arbitration and commissions of inquiry—had all been unsatisfactory in the past. "It was the view of those who had given deepest study to means for preserving world peace that the great goal to be reached was in the World Court."

After discussing its procedure, Mr. Burton denied that the League controlled or had originated the court. The idea of such a body was distinctly an American conception. America has taken the lead in all movements for the purpose of settlement of controversies between nations.

In past arbitration settlements in which the United States had been involved, a total of \$2,000,000 had been in dispute. From the decisions recorded, the United States had been given \$69,000,000 or three-fourths of this sum, an indication that America had nothing to fear from submitting its disputes to international jurisdiction. The United States would not be summoned before the court on matters of domestic concern, because leading countries had declined to accept compulsory jurisdiction of disputes, and consequently America could see that only such controversies would be submitted as she agreed to. The League would be in a unique position of independence, he maintained, and were not influenced by the League. He dismissed the argument that America should have nothing to do with abroad, as manifestly impractical, and added that if America were sincere in its former praise of world courts it must support the present one. Such provision as that America should have participation in selection of judges, that changes in the constitution or jurisdiction of the court must not be made without America's consent, he felt would easily be secured. Though not a panacea, the court would be an inspiring beginning for international understanding and would gain broader jurisdiction and prestige in the future.

Does It Go Far Enough?
Senator Borah said that his opposition to the World Court lay not in the fact that it was an international assembly but that it did not go far enough, and that America's entry would involve the United States in Old World politics while tying its hands to better world affairs.

It was the "unanimous consent" clause of the World Court that he opposed, which he interpreted as meaning that members of the court must give their assent before any specific question was introduced. Unanimity was needed before a question could be brought up. The court did not make the interpretation of treaty rights and the prevention of war obligatory. As Mr. Root and his associates had drawn their plan for the court, there was an obligatory clause. Such matters as treaty interpretations, and the Versailles Treaty would have been discussed. But the great European powers had reduced the control of the court. He felt the court's power had been clipped, just as the original intention of the League of Nations had been changed. He expressed his opposition to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, it was "the annihilation of the old world diplomatists."

Mr. Borah continued: "If the Court could be wholly divorced from political manipulation, and wholly divorced from political institutions of the old world I should gladly support it." He saw no chance for this, however. He likened the "consent" clause of the World Court to the situation which would exist if a criminal suit could

not be brought against an individual without his consent. "The criminal would not be apt to consent," he said. There were European problems today demanding decision by world public opinion, which could not be introduced before the Court without unanimous assent.

To the argument that America should do the best it could with organizations as they existed, he answered it was useless to enter the World Court while the Hague Tribunal existed. He could see no difference between the two, except that the World Court had fixed judges, while the Hague had a panel of judges.

"What the world needs now is moral leadership," Mr. Borah declared emphatically. "War should be outlawed as an institution, not recognized as a means of obtaining international ends as in the League of Nations at present."

By getting America into the court, he concluded, imperialistic European nations would put America's independent moral influence under their control. He likened this situation to the decreased prestige President Wilson had suffered after "putting his feet under a mahogany table" with foreign diplomats in Paris, instead of speaking with national authority at Washington.

At a business meeting, preceding the luncheon, reports from officers were read, and the following officers elected:

President, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird; honorary vice-president, Mrs. Channing H. Cox; vice presidents, Mrs. F. L. Ames, Mrs. George M. Baker, Mrs. John L. Bates, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Mrs. Charles P. Curtis Jr., Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Mrs. Robert F. Herick, Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr., Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, Mrs. A. A. Packard, Mrs. Grace M. Poole, Mrs. A. C. Ratschky, Mrs. Roger Wolcott; secretary, Mrs. George W. Perkins; treasurer, Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs.

Senator Borah to Enter Fight in New Hampshire

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 24 (Special)—William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, is expected in New Hampshire this afternoon to reinforce the fight that Senator George H. Moses is making against the adoption of the Harding World Court plan by public sentiment in this State. The Senator will speak tonight under the auspices jointly of the New Hampshire Civic Association and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Neither of these are Republican organizations or definitely lined up for or against the World Court or the League of Nations. The Civic Association is a nonpartisan political state organization devoted to the study of current issues, and Robert F. Bass, former Governor and Progressive Republican leader in the Legislature, is chairman of the arrangements for the Borah address.

Reports that Senator Henry W. Keyes, Republican, will support the Harding plan in opposition to the stance of his senior colleague, Mr. Moses, has stirred political interest in the coming Republican primary when Mr. Keyes will stand for renomination. There is general apprehension that a Democratic Senator will be elected next year in the person of Gov. Fred H. Brown unless the Republicans consolidate on one candidate and there is a sharp split at present over the proposed renomination of Mr. Keyes, who is nearing the end of his first term. The Moses supporters are demanding that Mr. Keyes stand with Senator Moses on the foreign situation.

CRYSTAL CHAPTER ARRANGES BANQUET

Officers and members of Crystal Chapter No. 38, Order of the Eastern Star of Malden, of which Mrs. Carrie E. Boynton is worthy matron, will give a reception and banquet tonight in honor of two of their fellow members, Clessen S. Curtice, Grand Patron, and Miss Florence A. Watt, Grand Warder, of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts. Mr. Curtice and Miss Watt were chosen grand officers at the recent meeting in Springfield. Miss Watt is a Past Worthy Matron of Crystal Chapter and Mr. Curtice is a Past Worthy Patron.

Preparations are being made to entertain 500 members of the Eastern Star in Odd Fellows Hall, Malden. The banquet at 6:30 will be followed by a reception and entertainment. Present Grand Lodge officers and Past Grand Lodge Patrons, as well as Matrons and Patrons, past and present, of the other chapters in the district are expected as guests of honor.

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DRY LEAGUE HOLDS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Supporters Win Dry Victory After Long Uphill Fight—Massachusetts Helps

The Anti-Saloon League of America is today observing the thirtieth anniversary of its founding and coincidentally the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League is celebrating by renewing its drive for a \$40,000 anniversary fund, more than \$40,000 of which has already been donated by friends of prohibition. Law enforcement, publicity and education are the activities which the local league proposes to further as a fitting celebration both of its own twentieth birthday, which came this year, and the anniversary of the present organization. More than 700 Greater Boston churches are co-operating with the league in raising its fund.

When Dr. Howard H. Russell founded the Anti-Saloon League in Oberlin, O., in 1893 no similar temperance organization had endured much more than three years, and no large effort had been made toward prohibition. Within the intervening years the movement which he started have swept the Nation and was instrumental in writing national prohibition into the United States Constitution.

Plenty of Work to Do
But the need of the Anti-Saloon League did not pass with the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, officers of the Massachusetts league point out. An active, alert body is needed to secure enforcement of the laws. Especially in Massachusetts, where wet sentiment has been stronger than in many parts of the country, is the work of law enforcement, publicity and education needed.

Dr. Russell had been a lawyer in Iowa for six years and a Congregational minister for seven years in Kansas City and Chicago when he conceived the idea of founding the Anti-Saloon League. His initial organization was an outgrowth of the Oberlin Temperance Alliance, and was placed on a truly permanent footing in May, 1894. Shortly after this a league was formed in Washington, D. C., and on Oct. 18, 1895, the superintendent of the league called a meeting of the Ohio league and representatives of temperance organizations from 48 other states. At this meeting the original national organization, the American Anti-Saloon League, was organized.

Early Struggle Recalled
During the first three years the league had a severe struggle. At the end of this time Dr. Russell pawned his watch in order to go to Elvira, O., to see E. W. Metcalf, a friend of his, who went with him to Medina, O., to see A. I. Root, a supporter of various temperance activities. After learning of the financial situation of the league, Dr. Russell gave him a check for \$500, which started the organization once more on its way.

By December of the year 1903 the league had been organized in 40 states and territories, and was recognized as the agency of the churches in the fight for temperance. Dr. Russell then resigned as superintendent, the position falling to Purley A. Baker, who still holds it. After this time the league began to develop its political power along with its educational campaign. In 1909 it moved its headquarters to the little town of Westerville, O. De smallest in the country having a first class post office.

STUDENTS TO GIVE FRENCH PLAY
BURLINGTON, Vt., May 24 (Special)—Among the events of Commencement Week at the University of Vermont will be the production of a French play by the women students of the university. Three weeks ago, Prof. A. B. Myrick, head of the department of Romance languages at Vermont, began rehearsals for the play. Professor Myrick, then, under personal supervision and direction the play is being given, staged a similar performance last spring at Commencement with Edmund Rostand's "Les Romanesques."

Shoe Industry in Brockton Is at a Standstill
BROCKTON, Mass., May 24 (Special)—The Sole Fasteners and Rough Rounders Union, the last of 13 locals of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to hold a mass meeting for strike or secession discussion, held an independent meeting Wednesday night and about 200 members voted to secede. The Pinners Union, which had previously met but took no action, also voted secession.

Some part of the 13 locals, in many cases less than half the membership and in some unanimously, have voted strike or secession. As a result the shoe industry of the city is at a standstill and many factories have closed down indefinitely.

This morning a big parade of strikers was held with the permission of Mayor Frank A. Manning, who first assured the strikers that law and order must prevail. Only the American flag was carried in the parade of nearly 5000 strikers. A mass meeting was held at the O'Donnell Play-ground following the parade, at which speakers denounced the general officers of the union, the state Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the manufacturers.

Manufacturers of the city continue to stand firm against any dealings with any independent union.

Brockton Strike Affects the Sole Leather Market

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 24 (Special)—The strike situation in Brockton has begun to be felt strongly in shoe manufacturing circles here by creating a shortage in sole leather. Shoe men say that if this is long continued it will seriously retard production in the Haverhill factories.

Official leather is bought in large quantities in the Brockton district, and the strike has cut off a portion of the supply. The sole leather market is showing steady advances in price, and is resulting in some shoe manufacturers holding off on many large purchases. The shortage of help in this city is being relieved in some factories by the appearance of Brockton strikers seeking positions.

Whitman Workers Quit

WHITMAN, Mass., May 24—Thirty vamps and three shoe lacer left their jobs in the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company this morning in sympathy with the Brockton strikers. Three vamps and one shoe lacer left their jobs at the Metropolitan Shoe Company, East Whitman, at the same time.

About 80 lasters, the entire group at the Commonwealth Company, left their benches and machines this morning shortly after starting time.

DAIRY SHOW FEATURE IS MILKING CONTEST

Young women from all parts of New England will contest for the honor of being New England's champion dairymaid at the Ayrshire Dairy Show in Mechanics Building at 8 o'clock this evening. Other features on the program will be the cattle parade, calf frolic, and judging of state herds.

Yesterday, Barboigh White Legs the Fifth, world's champion cow, was awarded the grand championship in a field including more than 400 of the finest Ayrshires in the United States and Canada. She is owned by Arthur H. Sagendorf of Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass., and was imported from Scotland.

ALLIANCE TO MAKE SOMERVILLE DRY

Citizens Form Organization to Compel Enforcement of Prohibition Laws

Too much bootlegging and too little law enforcement has resulted in Somerville citizens forming an organization to prevent further violations of the prohibition laws and make plain the benefits of the Eighteenth Amendment. The citizens have banded together under the banner of the Citizens' Alliance of Massachusetts.

West Somerville organized its division of the crusaders last night at a meeting in the West Somerville Baptist Church, and planned an immediate campaign to arouse public sentiment. It will co-operate with police and federal officers. East Somerville organized the night before at a meeting in the Franklin Street Congregational Church and voted to send letters to the mayor, chief of police and judge of the district court commending them for their law enforcement and assuring them that the citizens wish to co-operate, not criticize. Union Square and Winter Hill are expected to organize their divisions within a short time.

These four divisions plan to work as a single branch of the Citizens' Alliance, guided by an executive committee of 16 members, four of them from each of the four divisions of the branch. Their plan will be similar to that now being carried on by the recently organized branches of the alliance in neighboring cities and towns, especially those in Cambridge and Medford.

Mrs. E. Tallmadge Root, who called the meeting in East Somerville touched upon this phase of the situation when she said: "Unless we go into this work, bootleggers can stand in Somerville on the borders of Cambridge and Medford and sell to their residents. We want all these places clean; and we know it must be all or none."

Mrs. William Tilton, who is a leader in the Cambridge alliance and represents the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in speaking of the necessity of this work, said: "Our committees have been collecting facts with regard to bootlegging imposed for violations in Cambridge. We found that in 1922, in the third district, there were 116 convictions for violation of the liquor laws. Of these offenders, only four went to jail and four paid fines in excess of \$100. Those penalties are absurdly inadequate, and we are working to see that in the future violators are not treated with such leniency."

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTIONS HELD

Eleven Amherst Men Attain Much Sought Honor

AMHERST, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Five men have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the Amherst College chapter of Phi Beta Kappa from the class of 1924, and six men from the class of 1923. Regulations for election at Amherst provide that a man must have maintained a general average of not less than 88 per cent to be eligible for membership in his junior year, and an average of at least 85 per cent for membership in his senior year.

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RED CROSS MEETING FOR NEW ENGLAND IS HELD IN BOSTON

About 250 delegates are attending the two-day spring conference of the New England Division of the American Red Cross at the Hotel Somerset, the first session of which was this morning. Arthur G. Rotch, presiding, opened the meeting in the salon of the hotel, and reviewed the work done in New England for war veterans. He said the Red Cross in this district, which is all of the New England states, with the exception of Connecticut, numbers 632,000 members, including 320,000 adults and 312,000 juniors. The Red Cross, he said, spent \$2,500,000 in Greece after the Smyrna burning.

Dr. Edgar O. Crossman, manager of the United States Veterans' Bureau in this district, said the bureau is spending about \$2,000,000 a month in New England; that some 9000 men are in training, and that training pay was \$1,119,413 in April. He said that the Red Cross work must continue although it is getting somewhat lighter.

Perley Ford of the Maine American Legion; Arthur F. Sullivan of the war service branch of the New England division; Roy Cushman, Carl Hemphill of Lynn, and Cheney C. Jones were also speakers this morning.

Dr. Kendall Emerson of Worcester, former medical director in the American Relief Corps, and Miss Sophie Nelson, former acting director of Red Cross nursing in Europe, were among this afternoon's speakers.

COLLEGE ELECTS TRUSTEES

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 24—Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Waterford, Conn., former national president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Connecticut College for Women, it was announced today. Miss Mary Bulkeley of Hartford and Harriett Freeman of Hartford, also were elected trustees and George E. Palmer of New London, Mrs. E. Y. Hitchell of Hartford and Wilbur L. Cross dean of the Yale graduate school were re-elected to the board.

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One-of-a-Kind Models
DRESSES
JUST UNPACKED—200 of them—wonderful values! Newest styles—ruffled dresses, frock with the smart "Tier" skirts. And pleatings—pleatings—pleatings everywhere! Pleating on collars, on sleeves, on panels—pleated skirts.
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THIRTY-SIX ADAMS AVE., WEST, DETROIT, MICH.
On Grand Circus Park

BANK TAX BILL IS BEFORE HOUSE

Measure Proposes 12½ Per Cent Assessment and Refund by 10 Per Cent Inflation of Bills

At its morning session the Massachusetts House of Representatives began consideration of the bill reported last yesterday as a solution of the problem of taxation and revenue involved in the national bank tax question as a result of the Supreme Court decision holding the present levy on income from shares at the local property rate to be illegal.

Under the bill as finally reported, the national banks will pay a tax at the rate of 12½ per cent on their net income. This form of taxation is made elective with the alternative of the present system of levy, which the banks are contending in the courts is illegal. In accepting the 12½ per cent rate the banks will waive claims for taxes illegally assessed in 1921 and 1922, and the State will refund one-third of the claims already filed. The First National Bank of Boston, which instituted the first proceedings, will be rebated to the amount of \$1,500,000, and it is estimated that the State will pay back in all about \$3,000,000.

To make up this deficit the bill provides for a levy of a 10 per cent bonus on every tax bill paid in the State in 1924. It is estimated that the total taxes levied by the Commonwealth in 1924 will be \$29,233,306. With the 10 per cent added to tax bill, then, it is estimated that the deficit will be made up from the following revenue sources: domestic business corporations, \$842,534.70; foreign business corporations, \$241,988.10; public service corporations and trust companies, \$252,780.70; income tax, \$1,330,526.90; savings banks, \$205,250.20.

Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, opened the debate in favor of accepting the measure which has been finally worked out by the joint committees on taxation and ways and means. He pointed out that it is the only solution apparent at present for a complicated situation.

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EARLY NEW ENGLAND MUSIC IS HELD TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD

Prof. Waldo S. Pratt Tells Unitarian Historical Society of Its "Richness and Dignity"

Music of the early New England settlers did not consist entirely of the stiff and monotonous tunes of the decadent seventeenth century, which have been popularly thought typical of the earlier period, but was directly connected with the fine artistic quality of the finest Protestant music with "a richness and dignity that we still would do well to honor," said Prof. Waldo S. Pratt, of Hartford Theological Seminary, in his address, "The Earliest New England Music," before the nineteenth annual meeting of the Unitarian Historical Society, held this morning at King's Chapel House in connection with Unitarian Anniversary Week. Professor Pratt said:

The best of this music consisted of the melodies that were fitted to the verified Psalms as they were then employed as formulae for the congregational worship.

Prof. Pratt pointed out that this original stock of tunes was presently set aside in favor of others that were shorter and easier, just as happened in England at the same period, and all were subjected to a process of remodeling on a uniform and monotonous pattern.

The speaker continued:

Somewhat Inferior Type
It is this secondary and somewhat inferior type that has been generally accepted as characteristic, including several late examples that are decidedly poor and bare. Of the earliest melodies really only one remained in general use, namely, that called "Old Hundred."

In the old books only the melodies are given. We do not know how far the ordinary congregations attempted to sing in parts. But harmonized versions were being made by musicians long before New England was settled. These arrangements, together with the widespread habit of improvising parts in harmony, may have influenced popular usage. Today a melody has to be harmonized in order to make its due appeal. By way of illustration, several melodies, partly with old words and partly with modern hymns, are sung with modern harmonization.

The most interesting songs were those brought to Plymouth, but almost unrepresented in Boston. These are of French origin, and have the lilt and sometimes the pathos of true folk songs.

The great decline in music that came to pass in New England in the seventeenth century, persisting till far into the nineteenth, was partly due to the conditions of pioneer life. There was little or no secular music, so that practical skill diminished. But a parallel

decline occurred in England, though never so serious and complete.

Sunday School Society

At the annual meeting of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, in Unity House today, the Rev. William I. Lawrence of Boston, Mass., was re-elected president of the society. Other officers elected were the Rev. Henry T. Secret of Melrose, Mass., and Mrs. Minnie E. W. Stevens of Erie, Pa., vice-presidents; the Rev. Anita Trueman Pickett of Peabody, Mass., clerk; and Mr. George R. Ferguson of Winchester, Mass., treasurer.

Dr. William I. Lawrence, who is an educator, declared that the whole educational system is something of a misfit, handed down from a time when only those who were free from the necessity of self-support were taught, and that the impression still exists that the school stands solely for the learning of facts.

"It is not what we gain of information," said Dr. Lawrence, "but the ability we develop, that justifies any school, whether college, public school or church school."

The public schools are just beginning to make a start on the correction of this serious weakness, he continued, and it is hard to understand why religion has not been on a par with other branches of study in the schools. To some extent, he admits, the place of moral and religious training in the preparation of citizens in a republic is becoming more and more closely seen, but human characters are being impeded in their development because the conditions under which the work must be done are unsatisfactory.

Look Through Different Eyes

"Europe and America look at religion through different eyes, the center of emphasis in the New World rests in moral and social force; in the Old World Christians are emerging from a period of misery and despair, for after dropping all religion for a time they are returning to the old faiths," declared Prof. K. H. Ross, of the University of Leyden, Holland, in delivering the Ware lecture on "Tendencies of Religious Thought and Life in Europe," at the Arlington Street Church last evening.

Tomorrow evening there will be the reception and annual dinner of the newly elected officers at the Coppleston under the auspices of the South Middlesex Federations. Tomorrow morning the Young People's Religious Union will hold its twenty-seventh annual meeting at the First Parish Church in Dorchester.

that those clubs had contributed a total of \$78,838.97 to different causes during the last year. Included in this sum was \$997.11 in scholarships; \$693.62 toward school lunches and other child welfare work; \$2093.82 for the International College of American charities; \$4462 for European, Near East Relief, and other foreign funds; \$1805.01 for the Red Cross and American Legion; \$3454.01 for community work, including playgrounds, and \$285.50 for the federation endowment fund.

Nine new clubs, admitted during the year, were presented. At a special meeting of the executive board yesterday it was voted to send a letter to Governor Cox requesting the appointment of a woman experienced in prison work as a member of the commission to be appointed to investigate the State's prisons.

Address by Dr. Hsieh

If the women of China, India and Japan were convinced that war was a bad way to settle disputes the men of those countries would not fight, asserted Dr. Tshy Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, addressing last night's meeting; the women of America had therefore an important field of work among them. Counsel from true friends, both men and women, was needed, he said. To awaken China was indeed a great work, but to help the Chinese to awaken themselves was a greater. The aid of American women leaders could be of inestimable benefit in this, he said.

"The greatest enemy of the human race is fear," he declared, "and half of the world's tragedy is the direct result of stupid incapacity to put one's self in another's place." If kindness and mercy were rehearsed in American schoolrooms as often as battles it would have a beneficial effect on humanity, he believed. He said that the Washington Disarmament Conference had had a most important effect in helping China to redeem herself, and spoke strongly in favor of President Harding's plan for a Permanent World Court.

Mrs. Baker Reports

Mrs. George Minot Baker, giving her report as General Federation director, stated it to be her plan for next year to conduct an active campaign for direct club membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Your interest, your cooperation, your dues, will help the machinery of the greatest organization of women in the world," she said. "You yourselves will receive greater inspiration, a keener understanding of the beauty of service, a sense of closer relationship with women, not only in America, but throughout the world, for we are thinking now in our international relations. Why did you join a club in the first place? For companionship, friendship, wisdom, inspiration, efficiency. Why did your club federate? For wider companionship, added friends, greater wisdom, nobler aspirations, 100 times the efficiency. So the General Federation broadens by harmonious interaction and encourages wider thinking. It is an ideal democracy of 3,000,000 women. Through it you are brought in touch with leading women, you share in important movements, you make your work count."

One of the greatest achievements of the past year, Mrs. Baker said, was the completion of the Julia Ward Howe Memorial Fund by the contribution of \$2712.50, which was used to furnish the reception hall of the new national headquarters at Washington, D. C. Other contributions to the headquarters brought the sum total to \$5,748.17, which it was hoped would be rounded out to, at least, a full \$6000. Returns from 213 clubs in Massachusetts, sent in response to a questionnaire from the president, showed

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DRY ENFORCEMENT DEMANDED BY WOMEN

MILFORD, N. H., May 24.—New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, at the close of the largest annual convention in its history, passed resolutions in favor of strict enforcement of prohibition, against the drug traffic against child labor, and in favor of international alliance to prevent war.

Mrs. William B. Fellows of Tilton was elected president for the next year. Action on prohibition was as follows:

Whereas, The endurance of any democratic government depends upon its ability and power to enforce its laws, and whereas, at the present time, there seems to be a lack of straight thinking concerning law enforcement; therefore, be it Resolved, That the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled calls upon the executive and judicial officers and every citizen to co-operate in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and all laws making for the betterment of the people and the stability of government.

BOSTON & MAINE COMBINE PROPOSED

Arrangement With Canadian Road, "Short of Consolidation," Is Advocated

WASHINGTON, May 24 (By The Associated Press).—A proposal that some arrangement "short of actual consolidation" be made between the Boston & Maine Railroad and either the Canadian Pacific Railway or the Canadian National Railways, was placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission by President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine here today at the hearing on consolidation of the New England railroads.

Of the proposed "All-New England" consolidation plan, Mr. Hustis said that, in his judgment, the arguments in its favor were too indefinite. Of the proposed consolidation of the New England roads with a trunk line he said:

"In my judgment it would be both to the advantage of the Boston & Maine as well as to the territory served by it to be affiliated with a strong east and west system."

Turning to the Canadian proposal, Mr. Hustis said:

The Boston & Maine has a substantial interchange with the Canadian Pacific direct and with the Grand Trunk (now the Canadian National Railways) through the Central Vermont Railway. It is doubtful whether the Commission has power under the statute to recommend consolidation of American roads with those of a foreign country. Moreover, important political considerations would be involved in such an arrangement. But there is nothing to prevent the Boston & Maine from making a deal with the Canadian Pacific, short of actual consolidation satisfactory to those interests and ours.

One realizes that the Boston & Maine not only handles more tons than the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific or Frisco railroads, but that it has a higher freight traffic density per mile of line than the Burlington, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Frisco & Southern. In number of passengers handled and in passenger traffic density the Boston & Maine leads all the roads above mentioned.

The Boston & Maine would be of real value to any trunk system. It is not property to be scrapped or to be taken over as a bankrupt concern.

HOLYOKE OUTLINES CELEBRATION EVENTS

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 24 (Special).—The tentative program of the city's fiftieth anniversary celebration, as announced by the executive committee, starts with an old-fashioned costume ball on the evening of Aug. 31 in City Hall. The historical pageant is to be given Saturday, Sept. 1, following a parade of veteran firemen. On Sunday following there are to be special services in all the churches. On Monday, Sept. 3—Labor Day—it is planned to have a civic parade and basket picnic in the morning and an "old-timers" baseball game in the afternoon. In the evening there will be fireworks.

The sum of \$4000 is asked to be appropriated for the pageant. The fifty-first anniversary committee proposes to offer \$50 in a prize poster contest, \$50 for a prize anniversary poem and \$50 for a slogan. The poster contest will be for high school students, the essay contest for high and junior high students.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24.—Three hundred men and women, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, went on strike from seven Worcester establishments today, when the manufacturers refused to give them a 15 per cent increase in pay, a 44-hour working week, and changed working conditions. About 100 members of the Cloak Makers' Union also went out in sympathy with the garment workers, but they will return to work tomorrow.

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EASTERN STAR MEMBERS EXPECT CLUB IDEA TO SPREAD

Greater Boston District Predicts Establishment of Social Organizations of Order Throughout State

Organization of the wives, mothers and sisters of Masons of Massachusetts into social clubs is foreshadowed in the establishment of the Eastern Star Woman's Club, which will be enrolled as charter members of the



Mrs. Gladys J. Mosher
Secretary and Organizer of New Eastern Star Woman's Club

Star Woman's Club, which it is expected, will include eventually a great majority of the 48,000 women members of the Order of the Eastern Star in this State. The club is patterned after the Boston Masonic Club and none but members of the Order of the Eastern Star are eligible for membership.

Mrs. Annie L. Woodman of Melrose, Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, is the first president of the Eastern Star Woman's Club, while Mrs. Gladys J. Mosher, wife of Past Grand Patron George A. Mosher, who resides at Riverbank Court, Cambridge, is the first secretary. Mrs. Mosher is Past Worthy Matron of Evangeline Chapter, and is known in Eastern Star circles throughout Massachusetts.

Formal Organization June 1
Preliminary organization of the Eastern Star Woman's Club was effected at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on April 30, when about 25 women, active and influential in Eastern Star circles in the Greater Boston district, met and chose Mrs. Woodman to be the first president and Mrs. Mosher the first secretary. About 20 chapters of the Eastern Star were represented at that meeting.

Mrs. Myra L. Sias, Past Worthy Matron of Vesta Chapter, was made chairman of the committee on nomination of other officers, and Mrs. Nellie M. Murray, Past Worthy Matron of Fidelity Chapter of Haverhill, was made chairman of the committee, which is now preparing a constitution and by-laws.

Formal organization of the Eastern Star Woman's Club of Massachusetts is to be completed at a meeting in the Hotel Vendome on Friday, June 1, when additional officers will be nominated and elected, a constitution and by-laws formally adopted and final decision made upon the exact name for the organization.

No Initiation Fee
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DARTMOUTH ELECTS TO GOVERNING BODY

HANOVER, N. H., May 24.—James Shirley Austin of Pittsburgh, Pa., and John Amos Fleming of Helena, Mont., were among the five men elected by the junior class at Dartmouth to the 1924 Palaeoptus, the senior governing body at the college. The others were David Allen Perry of Weston, Mass., Francis Edward Sheehy of Dorchester, Mass., and Arthur Nightingale Thurston of Rockport, Mass.

Ex-officio members of the body are Cyril G. Aschenbach of East Orange, N. J., captain of the 1925 football team; William H. Cowley of Brooklyn, N. H., editor-in-chief of the Dartmouth, the college daily; Charles M. French of Hutchinson, Kan., manager of the 1924 track team; William R. Heegaard of Minneapolis, 1924 president of the Christian Association; Robert M. Morgan of Milwaukee, 1924 president of the Christian Association; Robert M. Morgan of Milwaukee, 1924 president of the Outing Club; Edward H. Learned of Newton, Mass., 1924 football manager, and Kenneth Austin Harvey of Newton, 1924 baseball manager.

CLEAN PRESS HELD BENEFIT TO WORLD

Newspapers to Play Big Part in Bringing About International Unity, News Editor Says

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 24 (Special).—Bringing the people of the world together, not their governments but the people themselves, will henceforth be the great part of the press of the world will play in the democratization of the various nations, J. H. Furay, foreign editor of the United Press said last night in addressing editors gathered here for the annual journalism week of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Foreign correspondents of American newspapers find their hardest task that of combating international propaganda, "poisoning of the wells of news at their source by putting sleeping drops in a man's drink."

Charges that powerful political influences are constantly at work to corrupt newspaper correspondents at Washington were made by J. Fred Esary, Washington correspondent for the Baltimore Sun. He told how politicians at the national capital play "hide and seek" with each other in an effort to influence news concerning national activities.

Dr. Claudius B. Spencer of Kansas City, Mo., editor of the Central Christian Advocate, said, during his speech, "Newspapers are a potent force in the world and the clearer they are the bigger the force they will be." Willis J. Abbott, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and Jesse W. Barrett, Attorney-General of Missouri, were other speakers.

GAS CONCERN'S PROFITS
The Massachusetts Gas Company's subsidiaries report for April net profits available for dividends \$433,580, an increase of \$185,477 or 74.73 per cent.

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OLD VACCINATION LAW BROKEN INTO

Connecticut Legislature Amends Statute to Provide Exemption by Certificate

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24 (Special).—Gratified over the fact that they have finally broken into the old Connecticut vaccination law and immediately taking steps to renew the fight in the next Legislature, the state Medical Liberty League and other leaders against compulsory vaccination see evidence of some progress in the action of the House and Senate yesterday in amending the present law to the extent of providing exemption on the presentation of a certificate from a local or "near-by" physician that on account of the physical condition of the child "vaccination would not be prudent."

"It is something to have budged the old law," said Dr. C. H. Reimer, secretary of the Medical Liberty League, "after all these years that we have appeared at every session to have moved it the tiniest bit is a triumph." Dr. Reimer declared that they were by no means satisfied. To have proved that the law was not "glued fast in its ruts" was a good deal but "the mark of the beast" was there in tying the certificate down to local physicians, he asserted.

"The board of health," he said, "knows there are plenty of the finest physicians in the State who are opposed to vaccination, but they may not be so scattered as to appear in every town. Some communities are more advanced than others and our strong point is to educate the people, teach them to free themselves from old clinging prejudices and superstitions and now that the tough old law has moved there is no telling what we may be able to do in the next General Assembly after two years of hard work. Error has stirred us good and plenty and it is just the time to hold strong and push all together."

The action of the Legislature yesterday was the result of the report on the joint committee of conference which brought in the measure later passed by both branches as a substitute for the bill making it optional with a parent or guardian as to whether a child should be vaccinated. The bill required the presentation of a certificate from a "local physician," but on protest from representatives of the Connecticut Medical Liberty League it received a mitigating clause permitting the physician to be from a "near-by" town, also, and in that form was made a law.

DRY VIOLATION FINES INCREASED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24 (Special).—United States District Judge Arthur L. Brown, in the first day's session of the court for the May term yesterday, increased liquor law violation fines \$50 over fines previously imposed. Sixteen violators were fined \$200 each on charges involving altered possessing, selling and trafficking liquor from representations of the Connecticut Medical Liberty League it received a mitigating clause permitting the physician to be from a "near-by" town, also, and in that form was made a law.

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Confucius Scion Studies Paint Business in America

Madison, Wis. Special Correspondence
A LINEAL descendant of Confucius is a student in America. When Müller Ling-Hsuan Kung was a small boy in a Province of Shantung school, he noticed a bulletin which was posted on the wall one day, which announced that by competitive examinations students are chosen each year to study in the American Indemnity College in Peking for eight years, after which they are sent to America for five years of college or university work.

That was the star to which this young Chinese grade school pupil hitched his wagon and today he is in the University of Wisconsin doing his final semester's work toward his master of science degree, and planning what he will include in his last two years of research in the university.

A descendant of the sage and philosopher of 25 centuries ago, Müller Ling-Hsuan Kung is preparing himself to enter the oil paint business in China.

"It is my ambition," he declared, "to return to my country and apply all of the chemistry which I have learned here in an oil paint factory there. China uses quantities of this oil paint and must import much of it now, which makes it quite expensive. Greater production of it in China is possible and I wish to serve in that way."

How Is the Education Financed?
Mr. Kung is one of 1609 Chinese college students in America. Do you know how the education of this large student body is financed? Why, certainly I know how their education is financed. They are sent over by their Government," is a common answer.

But that is generalizing. As a matter of fact, these students are financed in different ways, and it all depends upon which group they belong to as to the postmark that will be stamped on the envelopes enclosing their monthly checks.

Y. L. Mei's money comes inclosed each time in folds of paper that bear characters of greeting and messages of dear ones—for Mr. Mei's checks are directed to him at the University of Chicago, straight from his own home. The wealthy oil families send their children abroad to complete their education. This group is growing each year, but by no means do all of the sons of the wealthy families come to America. For, he it knows, it is far more "stylish," according to the present vogue, for Chinese youth to study in Germany, France, or England, than in the United States. Y. L. Mei is one of the "private" students, the largest division of the three outstanding classifications of the student body.

C. Sung, who is studying in the University of California, receives his money orders from the Province of Shantung. He is sent by that particular provincial government, which, like all of the other Chinese provinces, bears the complete expenses of the students whom it chooses by competitive examinations. This class provincial government does besides financing its regular quota of students whom it sends yearly to the American Indemnity College. C. Sung is called a "provincial" student, and belongs to the smallest group of the three classifications.

The descendant of Confucius receives his checks from Washington, D. C. They are sent out by G. T. Chao, who is the special representative of the American Indemnity College. The regular amount of the check is \$30, but this figure is increased according to his laboratory, gym, and other incidental fees. And so Müller Ling-Hsuan Kung is classified as an "indemnity" student, and his education may be found in the second largest division of the Chinese student body in America.

Origin of American Indemnity College
In Peking the American Indemnity College is called by the native folk Tsing Hua. This institution of learning, together with the succeeding five years of study in America for every graduate, is a monument to the above-board business ideals which the United States acted on in her financial dealings with China after the Boxer rebellion, and on account of which, the American people have won China's loyal friendship.

When 1940 is here, China will have paid back her immense Boxer rebellion debt. She is paying a part of it each year, but the sum never reaches Washington. It's always right in Peking. The American legation there receives it and hands it back to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who in turn assigns it to the American Indemnity College.

Not that the United States dismissed the entire debt of \$24,440,000 in that manner. But when it was found that the actual damages were covered after China had paid \$13,655,492.29, the remaining sum, \$10,784,507.71, was canceled, and the cancellation carried on "strings" with it as to what this sum should be invested in. China decided to use this money for the education of her youth, and she chooses to go through the form each year of paying America back, whereas she is merely transferring the money to the college department.

Each province pays a portion of the year's indemnity, according to its wealth. It follows that the number of

students sent to the American Indemnity College from Kwantung or Fukien, for instance, depends upon the amount of money each of these two provinces represents.

Literally thousands take the yearly competitive examinations which decide who shall fill the beginning class of 100



Müller Ling-Hsuan Kung, Lineal Descendant of Confucius, a Student at the University of Wisconsin

students. A complete grammar grade and high school course is covered, and two years of college complete the work of the school. Each graduate is entitled to a certificate and to entrance

Some Impressions of the Fifth International History Congress

By PROF. A. P. NEWTON

Special Correspondence
THE resumption of the orderly current of intellectual life was carried a stage further by the holding of the Fifth International Congress of Historical Studies in Brussels this spring. The series of such congresses began at Paris in 1888, and was continued successfully in Rome, Berlin and London. At the fourth of London congress of 1913 it was arranged to summon the meeting of 1918 in St. Petersburg, but historical happenings were more potent than the historians, and Petrograd even five years beyond the appointed date is no suitable place for an intellectual conference.

The committee in charge of the arrangements decided to accept the invitation they had received from the Royal Academy of Brussels, and the Belgian Government and universities. Many delicate questions were involved for it was impossible for the Belgians with the fate of the University of Louvain in their minds to extend hospitality as yet to the Teutonic historians who had labored so hard to justify the excesses of Machiavelli and the furor teutonicus. Many scholars of all nations regretted this inevitable limitation and looked forward with some misgiving to a truncated and imperfect meeting. Luckily all their fears were falsified and the fifth congress has been not only marked as a social success, but as permeated with the coolest and most scientific temper of historical scholarship. The absence of some well-known German scholars from the program would, in the eyes of English and American students, a few years ago have seemed certain to have led to a lowering of standard, but the papers and the discussions that followed them were of a high level.

The honors of the congress undoubtedly lay with M. Henri Pirenne, the veteran historian of Ghent and chairman of the organizing committee. At the opening session in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians he read a most felicitously phrased paper on "Historic Synthesis" which by reason of its breadth and

clarity of vision and the depth of its insight into underlying causes made an ineffaceable impression on all who heard it. Throughout the whole congress he made valuable contributions to the sessions on medieval and modern history and aided by M. Georges des Marets of Brussels, the indefatigable secretary, he organized the many functions with perfect efficiency. Among outstanding contributions to the various sections were those of Professor Rodolphe of Wisconsin on "The Social Crisis of the Thirteenth Century," M. Charles Bémont of Paris on "The Renunciation by the King of England of the title of 'King of France,'" Mr. J. H. Clapham of Cambridge on "Irish Immigration of the Nineteenth Century," M. Ch. Terlinde of Louvain on "The Treaty of Ghent of 1814," and Miss Reif of Lake Erie College on "The Work of Sir Edward Coke as a Contribution to the Evolution of Parliamentary Government."

The most recent periods of history were not neglected. Professor Webster and Mr. Harold Temperley read papers on "The Congresses of the Early Nineteenth Century," which were undoubtedly illuminated by their experience of similar work at Paris in 1919-1920. Mr. H. B. Learned of Washington gave a particularly cool and impartial survey of the debates in the United States Senate on the Versailles pact which was of especial value as elucidating to his European

auditors the difficulties of American statesmen, while the contributions to the section dealing with the History of the War were conceived and discussed in the severest scientific and unprejudiced spirit of historical investigation.

As was natural at a congress attended by so many persons of French culture, artistic matters were strongly to the fore, and the sections dealing with the history of art were well attended.

The social side of the Congress was as great a success as the admirable hospitality of the Belgians well merited. The members were received by the King and Queen and all their children. The Government welcomed the congress at an evening reception at the Ministry of Education; interesting excursions to Louvain, the battle arranged. And the social events were fittingly terminated by a great banquet, at which visitors from other countries were enabled to express something of their gratitude for the kindness which had been extended to them.

When the Students Go Back Home

Regardless of which group he belongs to, each student decides the college or university he will attend, and his decision is based upon the work which he intends to follow. In China, the American colleges are catalogued by popular opinion, according to the field in which they are reputed to study the strongest.

When his years of study in America are completed, the Chinese student is free to pursue the work he likes best. There is absolutely no obligation for him to meet because of financial assistance through college. Some girls are sent by the larger divisions mentioned, the number is relatively small. Only those sent out by the mission schools have their work assigned to them when they return. They will conduct the home mission work—the other girls choose their own vocations. The students in America from the American Indemnity College predict that more girls will be over soon, for even now the boys back there are putting on a fight for coeducation in their alma mater.

K. P. Yang, who is the professor of chemistry in the American Indemnity College, is doing somewhat advanced study in the University of Wisconsin this year. "The countries are characterized by the thing they have achieved to the highest degree," declared Professor Yang. "So we think of science when we think of Germany, of art when we think of France, and of literature when we think of England, and of organization when we think of the United States."

"My opinion is that as soon as China's colleges are equal to the task, the young men will receive their complete education in their own country."

Bulgarians Cherish Their Education Day

THE 24th of May is the most cherished holiday of the Bulgarians. The history of that holiday is the history of Slavic culture. It is associated with the names of the first Slavic teachers—the brothers St. Cyril and Methodius—the authors of the Slavic alphabet, the founders of Slavic literature and the first disseminators of Jesus' teachings among the Slavs.

Toward the end of the ninth century the Slavic nations were still heathens. They had no written literature, nor even an alphabet. Their characteristic mildness and inclination to peaceful pursuits were the reasons for their becoming the victims of more cultured neighbors who were determined to convert them to Christianity. By this act it was able to unite the majority of the Slavs living on the peninsula and to establish itself as a complete, independent state. At the same time, it prevented these Slavs from becoming scattered and perishing as a race.

The brothers, Cyril and Methodius, Slavs by birth and high officers in Byzantium, first provided the Slavs with a literature by composing an alphabet and by translating many works necessary for the spreading of Christianity. As the first Christian neighbors of the Bulgarians, they gave to their country a literature of its own. Bulgaria became a pioneer of Slavic cultural and educational activity. With the utmost zeal it spread that literature among the neighboring Slavs—Moravians, Serbians, Russians, and others—who, before long, accepted Christianity and by themselves.

This historical fact that the Bulgarians have appreciated and celebrated for many centuries. Even during the eighteenth century when the social movement, in its progress, was leaving behind the ruins of the feudal order and was entering upon the epoch of nationalism, the Bulgarians used the names of Cyril and Methodius as an emblem in their struggle for religious and political freedom. Today,

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Education Day is not only a holiday of historical significance, for these names are still considered the symbols of every cultural activity, of every new project, of every noble aspiration. Education Day is even more, for it has passed the narrow limits of national importance, and has become a holiday of the cultural future. That is why this celebration has a special significance.

Education Day is celebrated equally by rich and poor, high and low, young and old. On that day one does not hear the sound of drums, the beating of hoofs, or speeches about war; instead, hymns are sung, poems are recited, and eulogies of science and other human achievements are delivered. In other words, Education Day is dedicated to the loftiest expressions of human accomplishment, expressed in literature, art, science, and humanity. There is no day dearer to students and to them is given on this day the greatest honor and attention. It is not without reason that it is also called Students' Day, for all students talk of it and prepare for it long weeks in advance, while no other thoughts so engage their minds on the eve of the holiday.

Now it is the morning of that day. Everyone has arisen early. The students, clad in holiday attire, assemble at their schools which have been gayly decorated for the occasion with flowers. Above each doorway is hung a wreath bearing the inscription, "Glory and Honor to the Brothers St. Cyril and Methodius." At the appointed hour, with their school banners flying, they march to the meeting place where the other participants are gathered. After public prayers, amid the applause of all present, begins the distributing of diplomas and prizes awarded to those students who have especially distinguished themselves. Choral singing, declamations, play continue until noon. In the afternoon all the houses are empty and long columns of students carrying wreaths march singing through the streets where they linger, often until midnight, dancing their native dances and singing their folksongs.

As I write I see the Balkans raising majestically their sun-crowned peaks above the morning mists. I see, in the valleys, their native sons gathered at the call of a lofty ideal and a noble affection to celebrate the glory of the past and the bright promise of the future. I hear the chiming of the church bells, the sound of the joyful crowds, and the laughing of children. And as they march, I hear a faint echo, wafted from the distance, singing:

Let your deeds be not forgotten
In our hearts endeavor
Let your mighty tongue be spoken
In Slavdom forever!
And I know they are again celebrating Education Day.

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The Observatory

THE doctrine that education can be made a powerful agency for international peace and good will is about to find its way to Central America. All that remains to be published is that newspapers were making an abstract. The various contributions are placed on a bulletin board, where they may be read by all the students.

Almost without exception, foreign educators who visit the United States, take back with them a feeling of admiration for its summer schools. To them it is a hopeful sign that so many teachers are willing to devote the long vacation to professional improvement. So impressed was he with the whole arrangement in this country that Señor Marchan, director of Chile's leading normal school, decreed as soon as he returned to his native land that there should be begun as soon as possible summer courses in the country's Pedagogical Institute and normal schools. Addressing the Chilean National Educational Association, he paid America and America's teachers this tribute:

"It is one of the most interesting spectacles and it reflects the constant pedagogical rejuvenation which animates the teachers of the United States to see how they flock from the most distant regions to put themselves into contact at these centers of study with the leaders interested in injecting greater vitality into the North American system of education. To these courses, which are held in the summer, they consecrate six weeks of vacation and the savings of the year, which go to pay expenses of travel, residence and training. On returning to their homes, the teachers carry with them, not only more knowledge, but a more attractive vision of their work and a firmer desire to meet their responsibilities."

Although newspapers are not literature in the strict sense of the word, and some of them, indeed, are far removed from such a classification, there is no reason why the use of the best of them in school English classes should not be productive of good results. The latest city to try the experiment is Louisville, and the opinion is expressed that the pupils are decidedly the gainers. Already the children have acquired a wider vocabulary and been given valuable practice in reading an article of some length quickly and intelligently. Of course, both of these results might have been achieved by the use of some other medium, but it is found that children more easily become interested in newspaper articles. The plan also has the advantage of giving the pupils some knowledge of current events and of teaching him to read those portions of the paper which he is ordinarily inclined to neglect.

There is, incidentally, no little tribute to newspaper style in the arrangement which has been adopted in the English literature classes of the Grafton (W. Va.) High School. So that

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Funny Man Earns a Pin

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THERE were buds on the apple trees and buds on the lilac bushes. The grass had turned green. Crocuses had come bravely up under the kitchen window and their gay yellow heads were pretty to look at. John the Gardener, who had been taking the leaves from the front lawn of the Furnaceman all winter, had taken his rake out of the barn, and was raking the leaves from the front lawn of the Furnaceman's house, making a little bonfire of them that smelled of spring as far away as anybody could smell it; and in the back yard Betsy was raking the leaves from her own private garden with her own rake, which was just like John the Gardener's, only very much smaller.

Betsy had been raking up leaves quite a long time, almost a quarter of an hour. When she got the leaves all raked up, she was going to take Betsy junior out of the wheelbarrow and wheel the leaves round to John the Gardener to burn up. Betsy junior had wanted to have a little bonfire of their own, but Betsy's mother had explained to Betsy that one had to be grown up to make bonfires; and Betsy had explained this to Betsy junior, and to make her feel better about it she had promised Betsy junior that she should ride on top of the leaves. There was also the ground to be "turned over," as John the Gardener called it, with a fork; but that job was too big for Betsy and Betsy junior, and John the Gardener would do it for them when he had time.

"Good morning, M'am," said somebody behind Betsy. "Do you want to hire an able man for outdoor work this fine spring morning?"

Betsy turned round. "Why, it's Christopher Columbus!" she exclaimed. "So it is," said the Funny Man, who had just come around the corner of the house. "Christopher Columbus himself, M'am, looking for honest employment. I'm a willing worker, M'am, and my price is two pins an hour, neither more nor less," said the Funny Man severely. "There are those who work for less, but they don't earn it, you mark my word. And they've got to be bright, shiny pins."

"I've got two pins right here," said Betsy. "Good enough," said the Funny Man. "This is the season of the year. When lambs and gardeners appear. The lambs, they dance a merry jig. The gardeners, they dig and dig."

"Do you s'pose, Christopher," said Betsy, "that you could make a bonfire?"

"About that, M'am," said the Funny Man, "we'd have to ask your mother."



The Kindly Dust

EVERY Saturday morning Marjorie put on a pink cheesecloth cap and a pink gingham apron, took a featherstitch dust cloth and went over all the furniture in the living room. On this particular morning, she did not feel like doing it.

"Horrid old dust," she complained, switching the piano top, instead of wiping it.

"Go out on the porch for a minute," said her mother, "hoo up into the sky and tell me what you see."

The astonished Marjorie stood still, staring.

"Come," insisted Mrs. Barlow, half pulling her out the door.

Together they went down on the lawn and looked at a caravan of clouds moving across the sky. Gradually Marjorie's puzzlement gave way to the interest she always felt in cloud shapes.

"There's a kneeling camel," she cried, "and an alligator, and a walrus, and an elephant's head poking out behind a big wagon."

"All clouds," said Mrs. Barlow, "are formed upon dust specks. Without dust, there would be no clouds."

"Oh, Mother!"

"It's true. Every tiny drop of moisture which goes into the making of a cloud has attached itself to a tiny speck of dust. The atmosphere is always full of gases and of vapors which rise from the earth and sea. This material is invisible, except when it becomes cold; then it forms into drops which settle on the dust motes of which all air is full also. These masses of dust-laden moisture come together and build the clouds."

"Poor dusty clouds," sighed Marjorie, "and they look so clean always!"

"If there were no dust," continued Mrs. Barlow, "the earth would be like a dripping cave. Because no clouds formed, heavy drops would fall upon us almost continually and, because those drops long to attach themselves to something, they would gather on our houses and furniture and clothes. You must thank the dust for dry food, dry beds, dry picnic grounds, because it holds the dampness up in the sky."

"Does it do any good on pianos and tables?" asked Marjorie, hopefully.

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that was a fine place to build a bonfire. Betsy lifted Betsy junior out of the wheelbarrow and laid the dear child on the ground, and Betsy junior, closed her blue eyes and went to sleep, as she always did when she was put on her back. Betsy wheeled the wheelbarrow to Christopher Careful Columbus where he sat beside his heap of leaves, and when he had put them in the wheelbarrow, they just filled it, and left a place for Betsy junior to ride on top as she had been promised. Betsy junior opened her eyes and woke up and smiled sweetly to show that she was enjoying the ride. Betsy wheeled the wheelbarrow and Christopher Careful Columbus followed with the little rake.

They piled the leaves beside the rock on the bare ground, and the Funny Man found a match in his pocket and lit the bonfire. It was a very little bonfire, but it flamed and crackled and smoked and smelled of

spring as far as anybody could smell it, and did everything that a bonfire ought to do. It was just as good as John the Gardener's bonfire, only smaller. Betsy junior sat against the rock and enjoyed it immensely, though you might not have thought so, because she looked in quite another direction. But, as the Funny Man once said, Betsy junior enjoyed everything.

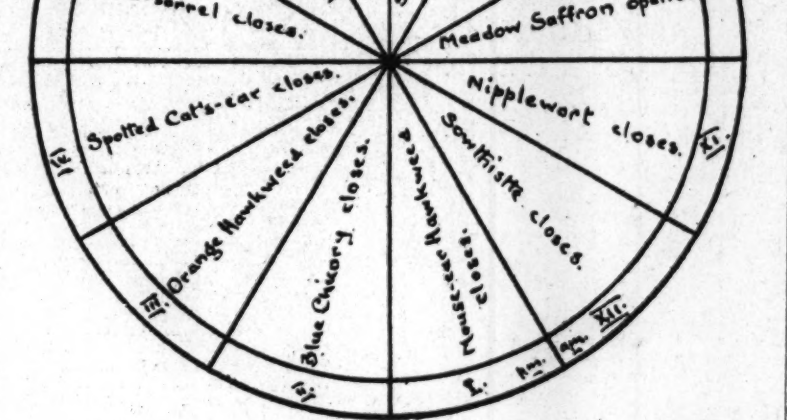
"It didn't last very long," said Betsy. "It lasted long enough," said the Funny Man, "because I've got to be going." He looked at his watch. "You owe me a pin and a quarter, M'am."

"I'm sorry, Christopher," said Betsy, "but I haven't got any change. I've only got two pins."

"All right, M'am," said Christopher Careful Columbus. "You pay me one pin, and keep the change till the next time I see you."

RALPH BERGENGREN.

How to Make a Clock of Flowers



WHEN you have been watching your favorite flowers in an English garden, or out in the fields and woods, you must often have noticed that many of these blossoms open and close their petals quite regularly at different times of the day. The little daisy, for instance, always opens its flowers at dawn, and closes them tightly at sunset, showing you the pretty pink tinge on the undersides of its petals; and in this way it has gained for itself the name of "day's eye," because it never remains open to see the night.

But have you ever thought how interesting it would be to collect in a little flower-bed in your garden a number of plants whose flowers open and close so regularly that you could almost tell the time by them, and so have a clock which would actually be made of flowers?

Of course, such a "clock" could never be quite so accurate in its movements as one which runs on wheels; but it would always be full of interest, both to yourself and your friends, and from it you would be able to learn a lot of other strange and wonderful things about the flowers from which it was made.

A flower-clock, however, is not a thing which you must expect to make in a hurry. You can, of course, begin it at once, and all the time you are making it you will have the pleasure of seeing it work; for, unlike an ordinary watch or clock, it does not need to be finished before it will start to "go," but begins to work as soon as the first plant which you have put into it comes into flower.

And you can make it any shape that you wish. If you have only a tiny, narrow plot of ground, you can have a "long" clock, instead of a round one; because you can start at one end with the flowers that open earliest in the day, and continue to the other with those that open later and later, until the whole plot is covered.

Making the Flower Clock
But, if your garden is large enough, it is much more interesting to make a round flower-clock, like the one shown in the drawing, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning, and going on for 12 hours, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

All you have to do is to mark off a circle of ground, and divide it into 12 equal sections as shown. You can make the circle quite easily by putting a stick into the ground somewhere near the middle, tying a piece of string to it, and then walking round the central stick with the string kept tight all the time. You should then mark it off into halves, next into quarters, and then each quarter into three equal parts; and this arrangement will give you the 12 divisions which you need.

Now there are many different sorts of plants which you can put into your garden clock, but you should try to get as many as you can. Every one of them opens and closes its blossoms at very regular times; and, though the weather and the season will both make a difference, the blossoms will show you in a wonderful way how readily all these flowers respond to the light and other conditions around them.

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Lawn Tennis

LAWN tennis is one of the newest of our games. Fifty years ago no one had ever heard of it, because, as a matter of fact, it did not exist then. There was a game called tennis (not lawn tennis) which had been played for centuries and which is still popular with some people. But it is an indoor game. It can only be played in a covered court, with walls. Such a court has to be specially built for it, and as few people can afford the expense of that, the result is that, although it is such a good game and everybody who knows it likes it, not many people are able to play it.

But in 1874 an Englishman, Major Wingfield, invented a new game. It was something like the old tennis, as in both the ground has to be marked out for courts, both are played over a net with a racket and ball, and in both the method of scoring is almost the same. But the great difference between them was that the new game was an outdoor one, as it was to be played in the open air and on a lawn, instead of in a built-in court. It was so easy and so inexpensive that anyone who had a good-sized garden to make a court, that everybody began playing the new game which became enormously popular all at once. That is how lawn tennis came into existence.

When tennis was first invented, which was some hundreds of years ago, it was a very old game, and it was played with the hand. What hard hands they must have had in those days, because, as some of the old records tell us, they used their hands to get such a drive on the balls as to send them right over the walls. When some players took to gloves, it was considered rather "unsportsmanlike" as we should say, and not at all manly. However, people did not mind, and some of them even took to tying string or cords over their hands in a very ingenious way, finding that they struck the ball even better like that. How they arranged the cords, no one now knows; but that was the origin of the tennis racket. The cords, from being tied over the hands, came to be fastened on to a frame with a handle and then, finally, gut was used instead of string. In the time of Catherine de Medici, it was so popular that she and her ladies used to wear their hair braided across their heads, in imitation of the strings of a tennis racket.

You must not, of course, expect to be able to get all these flowers into your garden clock, but you should try to get as many as you can. Every one of them opens and closes its blossoms at very regular times; and, though the weather and the season will both make a difference, the blossoms will show you in a wonderful way how readily all these flowers respond to the light and other conditions around them.

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Girls
Lake Woodbury, Maine woods. 4th yr. Four weeks for canoe trips, horseback riding, handcrafts, dramatics, film making, etc. Fee \$200. B. L. BLOOMER, Director. 404 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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Then the balls! At one time, they used to be stuffed with hair, human hair very often. Later cotton was used, and they were covered with sheepskin or leather. In Spain tennis balls used sometimes to be black. One wonders how players in a covered court could see black balls, but the courts then seem to have been painted white and the balls would show up well. As lawn tennis is a continuation of the old tennis, it is interesting to know the different ways in which the game has been played.

Hidden Meats

In each of the following sentences is a common kind of meat, the letters spelling each word being in their correct order:

1. To be efficient in one's vocation, one must always do his best.
2. With a verily believe, will make a fine lawyer.
3. I believe almost anyone can do some one thing better than anybody else.
4. Old and lazy horses will amble sometimes.
5. Spirited horses are liable to leap or kick.
6. Ben Jones starts for Omaha Monday night.
7. Don't shut the door which opportunity opens.
8. I consider Jacob a conscientious boy.

"The Morning Star" publishes the cartoons of Jeff and Mutt on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

10. The contract to excavate the deep cut, let to Jones & Smith, involves \$10,000.

The key to the puzzle, Hidden Character, in "Dombey & Son," which ran on this page for May 10, is as follows:

1. Bagstock; 2. Alice; 3. Carker; 4. Edith; 5. Gay; 6. Joe; 7. Kate; 8. Tot; 9. Toots; 10. Perch.

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Is to arouse a desire for good literature through wise selection and elimination, thus fostering an appreciation of the good and the beautiful.
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nel. Value \$2.50. Sale Price \$1.25

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All wool. Value \$2.50. Sale \$1.25
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White Canvas Oxfords, corrugated rubber soles. Value \$1.50. Sale 75c
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Sale price, odd sizes.....

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Pure worsted. Value \$2.25. Sale \$1.00
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price.....

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Pure worsted with letter woven in. Value \$13.50.
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De Laval Separator, No. 41; also De Laval
Emulsifier, large size: both guaranteed perfect
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Reclamation service is just starting to build the big \$20,000,000.00 dam. For particulars, address F. G. HOWLAND, American Falls, Idaho.

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Party desirous of leaving Chicago will dispose of well-established retail millinery business; 2 establishments of good results and successful.

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Insurance in All Its Branches
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HIDDEN CITY OF "GRISLY FOLK"
IS HELD TO BE 10,000 YEARS OLDProfessor Wolfe Discovers Prehistoric Ruins in Remotest
Corner of Argentina—War of Extinction

This is the second article on the
Exploration in Patagonia of Prof.
Joseph G. Wolfe, formerly of Columbia
University.

**BUENOS AIRES, April 2 (Special
Correspondence)**—Professor Wolfe's
description of his discovery of a ruined
city belonging to a prehistoric civil-
ized race which he calls the "Grizzly
Folk" is one of the most fascinating
stories that have ever come out of
Patagonia. According to his narra-
tive, in the remotest corner of the
great Argentine Republic there stands,
in the high solitary range of the
Andes a high cliff, hidden from the
human eye by woods so dense that to
reach the spot one has to creep for
hours and hours.

"It is impossible to describe the
astonishment and leapings of the
heart, however," said Professor Wolfe,
"when, through the dimness of the
dense foliage, one suddenly discerns
a number of mysterious black holes in
the rocks which seem like openings of
caves and surprise one by a certain
regularity in their shape. Signs of
former human life in that chill and
windy world amidst the thickets!

Cave-Dwellings Found
Hurriedly pressing through the
brushwood and big branches which
tenaciously seem to defend the secret
which they have been hiding for so
many generations, I stood before a
series of about 50 cave-dwellings, ar-
ranged in a successive line, and still
showing signs of having been formerly
fortified by means of small triangular
walls in front of the openings.

"Swallowed up by the shadows of
the impenetrable woods lies this mys-
terious 'Cave City' of the Unknown
South—one of the unsolved riddles
of the Andes."

Professor Wolfe believes this mys-
terious city was the "capital" of the
"Grizzly Folk's" primitive state,
which extended over their world of
tablelands and river valleys, and where
human comfort is quite impos-
sible on account of the entire absence
of vegetation and wood, and the high
snow in the winter. It is a plateau
lifted up by a volcanic eruption which
seems to have been cut off from the
world, as there are only a very few
places where a horse can climb up.

Mysterious Hieroglyphics

In this bleak cliff land there lies a
big lagoon, and Professor Wolfe fol-
lowed the small rivulet that nour-
ishes it until he finally came upon the
village of the "Grizzly Folk." In a
rugged hill land, with cliffs and caves,
over which the gray clouds chased one
another, and only the shrill cry of a
hawk interrupted the solitude. Fol-
lowing a narrow gorge, deeply cut by
the stream in the course of hundreds
of thousands of years, he suddenly
came upon a narrow grassy down, full
of calafate bushes through which a
bright band of weedy water runs.
Right alongside this water he found
about a dozen caves, showing traces
of having formerly been inhabited. On
the walls were painted mysterious
signs, outlines of hands and feet and
other similar primitive designs.

Another astonishing find, and what
may be classed as some kind of "sub-
terranean palace," was a long sub-
terranean canal, with a number of ad-
joining places, showing signs of for-
mer habitation, in the region of the

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Luncheon Dinner
A la Carte Service
P. N. Bland Printing Company
230 Larned Street West
Telephone Cherry 4150

THE BLUEBIRD
1426 Farmer Street Detroit, Mich.
Delicious Food
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230 Larned Street West
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MICHIGAN

Detroit

Some say it is our
cooking.
Others, the hospital-
ity of our Inn—
Be that as it may—
they come back
again and again to
Dixieland
John R. at Farmer.
McKELPINE HAIR SHOP
Lanoli Permanent Waving
Shampooing—Marcel Waving
Manicuring
We use only soft water in sham-
pooning. Our patrons find it de-
lightful for hair and scalp.
Cherry 5297, also 4883
Evening appointments—Cadillac 4153
304 Stroh Bldg. McKercher Bldg.
Phone
Empire 2892
GMC
MOTOR CARS
GENERAL MOTORS
TRUCKS
ALBERT F. ENGEL
with
Owen & Graham Company
Grand Blvd. Oakman
GOOD USED CARS
Dora Ludwig
Corsets
Silk Underthings
Brassieres
Hosiery
A shop of personal service and individual styles.
45 Adams Ave. E.
Next to Women's Exchange
Rudolph's Hair Stores
Permanent Waving
Marcel Waving
Shampooing
Main 4218 Cherry 773
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Real Estate Bought and Sold
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712 FARWELL BUILDING
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Satie's "Socrate" Presented by Harvard Musical Club

Erik Satie's "Socrate" was given for the first time in America last night at an open meeting of the Musical Club of Harvard University in John Knowles Paine Hall, Cambridge, Mass. Joseph Lautner was the singer and Virgil Thomson was the pianist.

"Socrate," which may be described as a solo cantata, is a setting of three passages taken from Victor Cousin's translation into French of the Dialogues of Plato. They bear respectively the titles "Portrait of Socrate," "Bords de l'Ilissus" and "Mort de Socrate." It would seem that in his musical settings of these passages Satie has endeavored to return to the Greek ideal of the true function of music—that is, that it should serve to intensify and heighten the effect of the text. And hearing it with this in mind the experiments of the early composers of opera are recalled. This music would undoubtedly have delighted the Florentine dilettanti gathered together at the house of Giovanni Bardi, Count of Vernio, in the closing years of the sixteenth century. As music pure and simple, it has little interest, so closely wedded and subordinated is it to the text, but when considered in its true relation to the latter none will deny that it is wonderfully expressive. And no in the case of Satie the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and in these latter years the "enfant terrible" of French music is found not to be so very terrible after all. Messieurs Milhaud et Cie. may yet write symphonies à la Haydn, and in fact, is not the piano music of Francis Poulenc, one of the "Six," strangely reminiscent in its general texture of that of Domenico Scarlatti?

The program also included a lugubrious piece by Lili Boulanger, "Pour les Funérailles d'un Soldat," to a text by Alfred de Musset, and five piano pieces by Edward Bénédict. Of these the two entitled, "Two Voices" and "The Climbing Vine," are particularly fanciful and original, well worthy of the highly and poetic musician Mr. Ballantine has long since proved himself to be.

Goossens' Piano Quintet Played in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, May 13 (Special Correspondence). Eugene Goossens' Piano Quintet, opus 23, found its first American performance at the sixth and closing concert of the Zoellner Quartet series, meeting with pronounced and, in view of its rather modern idiom, surprising success. It is a typical Goossens, harmonically and rhythmically independent of conventional, spontaneous and convincing. Written in one movement, of 17 minutes' duration, the work contains a generous amount of thematic material. Most of the themes are short, and enter and disappear at times rather abruptly. The changes in time are frequent.

More rhapsodic in its delineation of mood and structure than a quintet in the conservative sense, the work is built in three closely coherent sections: Molto Moderato e pesante; Subito Allegro; Andante tranquillo-Allegro giocoso. Each of these sections is rather episodic, which leaves a rhapsodic, fantasylike impression. Part of the melodic and harmonic material is strikingly characteristic; again there is much which seems idiomatic of all the moderns. Not a great or stirring work, the opus appeals through the musical surge that animates it.

According to the score the opus is written in G minor, but it is really atonal, never disagreeably so, though baroque at times. The extremely difficult piano part, very well rendered by Homer Grunn, has a double object, that of a musical background, as well as of a harmonic asset co-ordinated to the strings, which, too, encounter many technical problems.

Less important, yet attractive, were two smaller novelties. One was the "Rain Song" quartet by Sinigaglia. One is tempted to visualize the evening mists of a rainy day, while from the garden comes the ripple and gurgle of little rivulets. It is a bit of miniature nature painting, modern in style, very graceful in its soft nuances. The other novelty was a clever arrangement of a "Sarabande et Tambourine" of Leclair, done by Joseph Zoellner Sr., the violinist, founder of the quartet.

Beethoven's Quartet, opus 18, No. 1, was played with all its classic grace beautifully and noted, notwithstanding occasional defects as to intonation.

Choral Society for Cleveland

CLEVELAND, May 23 (Special Correspondence). Ernest Bloch, director of the Cleveland Institute of Music, co-operating with the Museum of Art is planning to develop a society for the study and presentation of choral music, to be named the Cleveland Choral Society. For the last two years Mr. Bloch has been conducting

a chorus at the Institute of Music, and this chorus will be a nucleus.

"The object of this new symphony orchestra of voices," said Mr. Bloch, "is to afford music lovers of Cleveland an opportunity to study and sing the finest of choral music, particularly the work of the old sixteenth century masters, such as Orlando di Lasso and Palestrina, Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and Mozart also will be studied. We plan to start in a modest way, but we expect to develop into a big and fine organization, giving public concerts."

"Entrance requirements will be simple and anyone able to pass the easy tests will be admitted to the chorus. Rehearsals will be held at the Museum, which also will furnish some financial support."

Philadelphia Orchestra Endowment Complete

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 (Special Correspondence).—Announcement is made of the financial security of the Philadelphia Orchestra, with the attainment of \$1,771,992 as the sum total of the endowment fund. The one month campaign of November, 1919, under the leadership of Edward Bok, raised \$1,000,000. The rest has come in since that time as a result of gifts conditional upon securing \$750,000 more. It is of interest to those concerned in the maintenance of symphony orchestras elsewhere to know that the receipts from the Friday and Saturday concerts have been \$17,000 in excess of last season's returns, and \$5000 more came in from the three special concerts than was received last year. In Baltimore there was an increase of \$3584, and New York and Washington also showed a gain. A fund created to provide for choral assistance, in such works as Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, amounted to \$7770 in the course of the season.

In Philadelphia next year there will be 70 concerts. The allotments to other cities are: New York 10, Washington 5, Baltimore 5, Pottsville 1, Princeton 1. In February there will be a tour in Canada, and the orchestra will support Toronto's famous Mendelssohn Choir in the performance of the Ninth Symphony. Other appearances in Montreal and Ottawa are contemplated. The tentative list of soloists for the season includes Elizabeth Rethberg, the new Metropolitan Opera soprano; Jacques Thibaud, Wanda Landowska, Elizabeth Bonner, Josef Hofmann, Carl Flesch, Milja Nikisch, Frederic Lamond, Hans Kindler, Lashanska, Yolanda Mero, Hans Kindler, Ina Bourskaya. In midwinter, Doctor Stokowski will be granted a month's vacation. During that period there will be a guest conductor for two week-end pairs of concerts, and a short tour. Dr. Thaddeus Rich, assistant conductor and concertmaster, will lead the orchestra in the other concerts at home.

New York Stage Notes

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Bohemians, Inc., A. L. Jones and Morris Green, managing directors, announce for early this summer, in New York, of the fifth annual production of the Greenwich Village Playhouse. It will be devised and staged by John Murray Anderson.

"Home, Sweet Home," a comedy by Fred Jackson and Pierre Gendron, will be produced next season by the Billmore Producing Company. Four new musical plays by Anne Caldwell and Jerome Kern will be produced by Charles Dillingham next season. In one piece Dorothy Stone will make her debut on the stage in support of her father, Fred Stone. The others will be musical versions of "Merely Mary Ann" and "The Fortune Hunter," and an original work called "The Life of the Party."

Sam Bernard and William Collier's "Fun Shop" will open at the Fulton Theater in September.

Nebraska University Players

LINCOLN, Neb., May 17 (Special Correspondence). The University Players, made up of drama students at the Nebraska State University, are planning to provide weekly matinees for children, possibly by alternating a good photoplay with the spoken drama. The department has experimented with a children's theater during the past year, and finds a demand for regular performances. About 250 persons attend the dramatic department, and during the winter 40 of these appeared in a series of plays for which season tickets were sold in advance.

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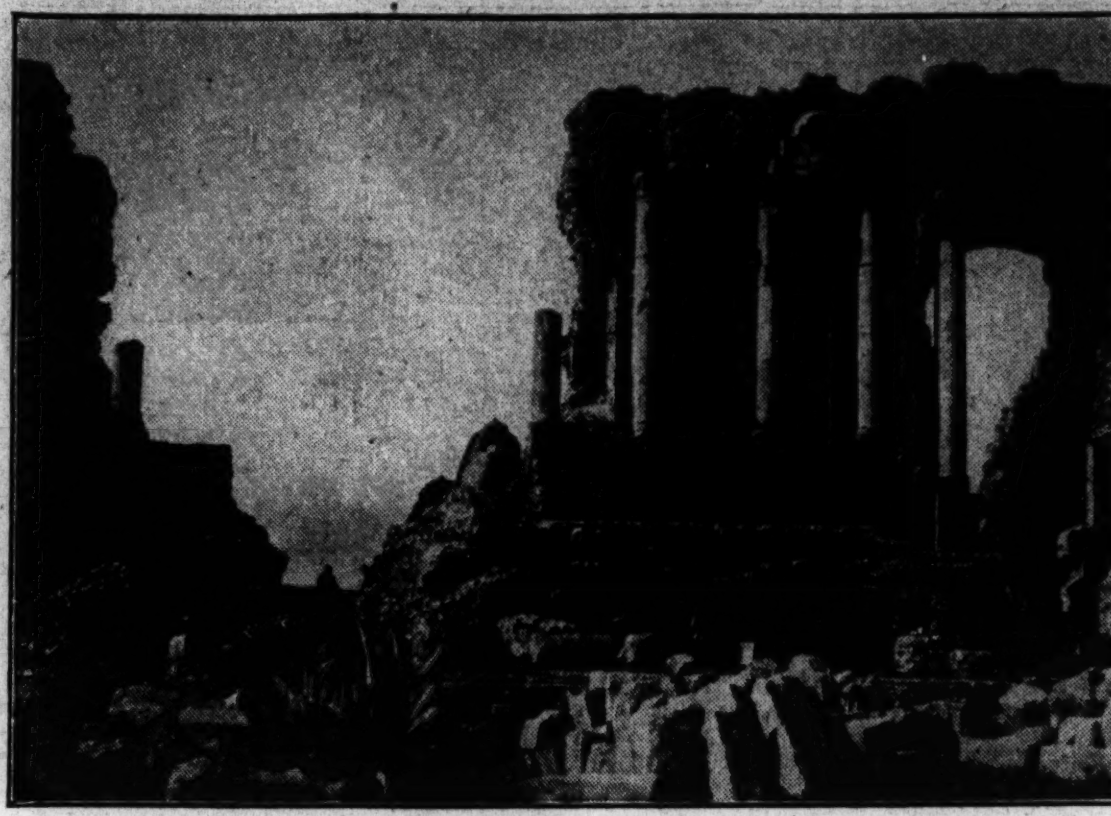
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GEORGE M. COHAN'S Production A New American Comedy

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By Vincent Lawrence



"Scena" of the Greek Theater at Taormina

Greek Theaters Studied in Sicily

Taormina, Sicily

Special Correspondence

SEVERAL persons prominently connected with the dramatic and architectural professions in Great Britain and the United States have lately been traveling through Sicily, and, as was inevitable, have been keenly attracted by the architectural remains of past civilizations in general, with which this island teems, and with the ruins of the two theaters at Syracuse and Taormina in particular, both being the original constructions of the Greeks. There are ruins of other ancient theaters in Sicily, but none like these.

The foreign architects and dramatic personages have not been attracted to these theaters simply as a matter of travelers' curiosity; they have come to study the acoustic properties of the splendid Greek theater at Taormina. This is one of the most beautiful monuments of the past in existence and situated amidst the most enchanting environment conceivable—the sea deep down below, fuming Etna in the distance, nearer mountains to the sides. The theater is manifestly of Greek origin; but when the Romans came they took it over and indulged in considerable reconstructions and alterations. They wanted a larger stage, and not needing the orchestra for the chorus as the Greeks did, they enlarged the proscenium at its expense.

One of the architects is convinced that at a later period when the Romans were on the down grade, the theater was used for gladiatorial combats and shows in which wild beasts took part. "They had become tired of stage plays," said Mr. Inigo Triggs, who is preparing a new plan of reconstruction.

This theater at Taormina, the greatest diameter of which is 357 feet, would accommodate 7000 persons, and some more hundreds if the standing room were to be filled up. It was—and as might be said, is well provided with dressing rooms, and the stage is set behind with a "scena" of Corinthian columns and niches which held statues. The seating room rises to a great height at the back, but the most marvelous thing is that here and now, with so much smashed and decayed by time, including, as must be supposed, various architectural details which had something to do with the acoustics, and with the open sky and no resounding roof above, the hearing of the slightest sounds from all parts of this theater and others is practically perfect. Talk is the quietest tones down in the orchestra below can be heard easily up in the

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The FOOL

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TO OUR READERS

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

high parts where what we would call the gallery was, at the back of which there is a glorious promenade, made by the Greeks and changed by the Romans, from which the view stretches over another wide bay and on to the distant hills of Calabria, seen in pearly and misty tints.

Along this promenade is a high wall, and in this wall are many tall niches at such frequent intervals that they almost adjoin. These niches are receptacles about ten feet high, alternating with round and pointed arches, a variation which is causing some speculation now. The Romans, at all events did not like pointed arches. There is a theory, at present more debated than ever, that these were used to hold large bronze timbers for the purpose of increasing the body of sound in the theater. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, has been spending some time at Taormina this spring, and has been much interested in this idea. He recalls that in the days of his professional career, when the lighting arrangements for theaters were not so fine as they are now, and there were shades over gas jets along balconies, his voice on certain occasions when directed in particular ways could see these shades flaring. This circumstance bears a little upon the idea of the Greeks and their big timbers in the high-placed niches.

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stance bears a little upon the idea of the Greeks and their big timbers in the high-placed niches.

It has to be borne in mind, however, that the Greeks, playing their dramas in roofless theaters, took care to choose sites which already possessed from nature strong acoustic qualities. But the fact remains that the Greeks cultivated their acoustics to the finest point, and that in their theaters of more than two thousand years ago when seven or eight thousand might be present, the spectators in the remotest parts could hear the faintest sounds on the stage. Theater constructors and managers realize that there is something to learn from this.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

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In New York Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, May 22

A YOUNG Chilean artist, Alvaro

Guevara, comes to New York with

the impressive endorsement of Augustus

John, and the enjoyment of a considerable

London success behind him. His paintings, now on exhibition

at the Kingore Galleries, are novel in concept, slight in facture, and rather

precious in sentiment. He has found that the pellucid depths of swimming

pools make admirable backgrounds for

athletes, he has evolved a series of compositions which interest by their

agreeable arrangements and patternings. In a preface to the catalogue, Mr. John informs us that this young

Chilean has made a distinct impression at the exhibitions of the New

York Art Club, that "well-established and ever liberal recruiting ground for young and obscure talent," and that these paintings, while ignoring

all academic standards, sufficiently embody a freshness of vision and a distinguished sense of design to

rank with many of the leading spirits of modern art. If Mr. Guevara is primarily

concerned with the discovery of "equilibrium" in his work, as the catalogue infers, it is not surprising that he has overlooked such

tedious matters as drawing and painting. However, it is quite within the bounds of possibility to believe that a taste for such art might be acquired

under certain circumstances, and in a sort of picknicking spirit; it is decidedly "al fresco" work, and should be taken in such wise.

The Ehrlich Galleries have shown a commendable eclecticism of late in placing their old masters and the moderns side by side, and provide those of us who attend to such matters with one more lesson in mental elasticity. The somber formality of some of the lesser luminaries of the eighteenth

THE HOME FORUM

Placing the Poets on Parnassus

FOR the classification of the world's poets had a dozen methods, good and bad, have been proposed and are now in use. The simplest and most obvious method is that which arranges them according to time, separating them into ancient, modern, and medieval, grouping them by centuries and by decades. Although it is true, of course, that the poets of any given epoch will have certain broad characteristics in common, this method does not take individual differences sufficiently into account; it omits, necessarily, the shades and nuances in the essential truth about a poet which is most likely to be found. Another method is that which divides all poetry into the two great realms of "classic" and "romantic." If we could give to these inclusive labels definite and unmistakable connotation, universally agreed upon, they would be very helpful, far more descriptive than any mere chronological classification can ever be. Even if our present effort to sharpen and define these two terms should finally be successful, however, there would still be much work to be done in the discovery and application of subtler distinctions, for it is evident already that there are many kinds of "romantic" poets and as many sorts of "classic."

What we need, apparently, is a simple scheme of arrangement which will allow for the registration of all the multitudinous individualities to be found in the world's poetry; and it is not so necessary, perhaps, that this scheme be "scientific" as that it be clear, readily remembered, and not subject to dispute. The defect of these methods, which have been used hitherto, is that they employ too many abstract ideas and terms which are constantly undergoing redefinition. A resort to the concrete, therefore, a discovery of some system which might easily be visualized, would seem to promise better results. When the abstract will not do our work, we turn naturally to metaphor.

The myth makers of ancient Greece have given us a hint of which something might perhaps be made in their beautiful imaginings about Parnassus, the mountain of Apollo. Over eight thousand feet in height, this mountain rose above the sacred town of Delphi and was a favorite home of Apollo and the Muses. From a romantic chasm between its twin peaks flowed the Castalian stream which gave poetic inspiration to all who drank of its waters. Now it would seem to be a simple pictorial, and fairly exact scheme of literary classification to range the poets of the world at various levels upon the slopes of this mountain. Rising so high as it does in such a latitude, Parnassus bears upon its broad shoulders a wide variety of weather. It is a pile of climates. Although we may not often realize the fact, we often think

of this and that poet as belonging naturally in such and such a geographical location, as being tropical, temperate, or polar in his native disposition and in his effect upon his readers. Happy the poet who has been born and has lived his life in a latitude and climate exactly suited to his needs! The thing does not often happen, perhaps, in actuality, but criticism should adjust all these errors of outrageous fortune and put the singers of the past where they belong.

Take, for example, the case of John Keats, in the mists and fogs of London. Is it not clear that he naturally belonged in a warm and sun-washed land several hundreds of miles nearer

But this is mere fancy—imagination borne in from the garden on the wings of a humbler bee who has lost his way for an agitated moment and is buzzing and bumping against the panes of the window that has been flung wide to the summer. The bee, in his efforts to escape, leaves the glass and circles up to the ceiling, and then, after several erratic flights in various directions, accompanied by loud protestations, sails off airily into the garden again as if nothing had happened. There he goes!—a funny little humming-bell—over the lawn, over the flower-beds, over the trees, and I because the lure is irresistible, follow by the path that leads through the fields to the forget-me-not stream. Cool and damp and blue—very blue. Blue air, blue shadows, blue eyes

Wall-Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who loves not wall-flowers in the garden growing? Clearer of yellows, and ruddier of browns; Clusters round the windows billowing and blowing Like old-fashioned ladies in brocaded gowns.

But prettier are those with the bright hues blended, Gold anemone with crimson in fantastic scrawls, Nodding where the sun gilds patterns gay and splendid Like old cottage-women in their Paisley shawls.

Elizabeth S. Fleming.

the electric lighting of various places on the way. In the old churches some faded frescoes still linger on the walls, the dim faces looking down through the enshrouding creepers. Lovely fragments of architecture remain—here the pinnacle of an old tower; or the remnant of some stately medieval palace; there a window divided by small pillars, a ruined apex with traces of discolored paintings, the survival of a graceful bridge across the river Nîf, which traversed the city, or a crumbling balcony of the twelfth century.

It is hard now to imagine those bright pageants and crowding figures and busy feet in connection with Nîf. "It is," wrote Augustus Hare in 1875, "an unspeakably quiet scene of sylvan beauty, and there is some-

Enduring Affection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AND a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." What greater boon could be desired than the ability to turn with assurance in every need to such a one as Isaiah thus describes in his prophecy of the coming of the Christ? Or what worthier model would it be possible for us to adopt in our relations with heart-hungry, storm-tossed humanity? What more could we ask than to have and to be such a friend? To the fullest, Jesus of Nazareth fulfilled this prophecy of Isaiah in his ministrations to the sick, sinning, disconsolate, and friendless of his time through an understanding of the Christ, Truth.

Throughout the ages, the Christ has proved a refuge from the mutations of a material sense of life to all those who have availed themselves of the living truth. To learn how to avail oneself of the Christ, Truth, and make practical in daily life the teachings of Christ Jesus, is the world's greatest need today. People are no longer content to postpone the solution of their problems to a dimly understood future. They demand present salvation, and a religion that can endure under every stress of circumstance.

Often times it would appear as if nothing were more lacking in enduring qualities than human affection. The fleeting, transitory nature of mere human relationships is one of the chief causes of sorrow. With the slightest pretense to a reason for changed relations, one who was esteemed as a close friend yesterday may today appear indifferent or even inimical. The hand that blesses on one day may be raised to curse on the next. What pleases today may pall tomorrow. Yet this is scarcely strange, so long as people set their affections on the fleeting, the ever changing, the sensational. It is impossible to have a lasting affection for that which is transitory.

The possibility of separation and change enters into every human relationship. It would seem, then, that these must be founded on an erroneous basis or a misconception of actual life. In the chapter on Marriage in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 65), Mrs. Eddy has written, "If the foundations of human affection are consistent with progress, they will be strong and enduring."

The method whereby mankind may progress out of the maze of human misconceptions with their attendant woes she gives in a later chapter of the same book (p. 361), where she says, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

"To endure" means much more than merely to continue to exist: it means to withstand, to bear strain without injury or giving way. An affection that can withstand the strain of poverty, false rumor, suspicion, envy, doubt, tribulation, may well be described in the words of Isaiah quoted above, as "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." According to the passage from Science and Health last quoted, such a sure haven is to be found through persistent individual righteous thinking. Righteous thinking, as understood in Christian Science, means the reflection of God's thoughts in individual consciousness, God being acknowledged as the only real Mind. Thus, infinite divine Mind is ever available as "a covert from the tempest" to everyone who turns away from a mutable sense of life to the permanent facts of being as revealed in Science. A marvelous sense of the nearness and availability of the heavenly Father enabled the writer of Deuteronomy to declare, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

By proving in his own experience the oneness of Mind, Christ Jesus was enabled to be friend, brother, and counselor to those nearest him, as well as the Saviour of all who accepted and practiced his teachings. To all who came to him he was, indeed, like "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." To the degree that we follow in his steps and allow the thoughts of the one Mind to be expressed in us shall we possess a sure refuge from the storms and woes of material sense, and be able, in turn, to be an unfailing friend to others. When we set our affections on the good, the changeless, the lasting, we shall have an abiding consciousness of enduring affection and of the support of the "everlasting arms" of divine Love. As we gain an understanding of God, who is Love and who "changeth not," we shall certainly experience in all our relations the permanent, continuous, and satisfying nature of enduring affection.



Copyright Allart, Florence

Nîf, the Medieval Pompeii

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the equator? Let him be placed at the very base of the mountain, where the air is heavy with the odor, where the soil is rich with the silt of ages, where the foliage and flowers are deepest in color and heavy with tropical luxuriance. There he will have his "green-robed senators of mighty woods, tall oaks, branch-charmed by the earnest stars," and there the nightingale will sing for him all day long.

Deep in the shady sadness of a vale Far-sunken from the healthy breath of morn,

Far from the fiery noon, and eve's one star.

Nymphs and satyrs that never scale the heights will be about him there by the slow rivers "full ankle-deep in lilies of the vale."

And haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne, Clustered around by all her starry fays;

But here there is no light, Save what from heaven is by the breezes blown Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways.

Such a place would be better for him, one feels sure, than the streets of London—better even than the ancient town of Winchester or the Isle of Wight where he spent some pleasant weeks. He would be happy anywhere, no doubt, upon Parnassus, but he belongs at the base of the mountain.

William Wordsworth, on the other hand, would find the air too heavy and languorous at that low level where the senses are drenched with tropical color and scent. His place is on the middle slopes, the temperate regions, where the air is clear but not too thin, where thought may range both up and down. Temperate in all things, he should live in a temperate clime, where he would be most at home. We must leave him in a country as near as possible like that of the Lakes where he lived his life so contentedly among common people sprung from the soil. Wordsworth is half way up the height.

But Percy Shelley, where can we leave him except on the sheer clear pinnacle, the farthest upward peak against the sky, where air is thinnest and color purest, where no plant grows and only the eagles soar? All his thirty years he climbed, up from the low-lying levels of sense and through the midway regions of thought to the summits of aspiration. We must leave Shelley there, "with the stars for his companions, in the sky."

Forget-Me-Not Waters

The sun is creeping through the sun-blinds and resting in fanciful patterns upon the low white ceiling; and the little waves of air, moving out of the trees, fan the blinds and set the sunlight trembling like water that has been touched very lightly.

There are no forget-me-nots on the ceiling, really, only blue shadows and circles of light, with one or two old, well-known cracks which might perhaps be mistaken for stalks, and yet it seems that there are flowers there.

among the green leaves, with here and there a pink blossom like a tiny cloud in a blue sky at sunset. Roll up your sleeves and let the water pass over your arms until your elbows touch the stems that grow beneath the surface. Lie on your back in the grass with your arms, still wet, thrown out on either side, and your eyes almost dazzled with the light between the leaves of the trees. Listen to the slippery-flop of the trout in the stream, to the chirp of the grasshoppers close at hand, to the busy movement and splash of a water-rat from the bank, to a thousand gentle events of the summer day.

The waters from the hills change their song with the evening and the forget-me-nots lose themselves in the shadows. A stray bee moves lazily before me as I cross the fields, and a big moth flaps around my head and beats about in the air as if impatient for the moon to rise.

There is no sunlight on the ceiling now, and someone has pulled back the sun-blind and closed the window. I will fill the old china bowl with the flowers I have picked and watch the moonbeams playing over them. I fancy I can hear the stream, way down in the field, singing softly to the night.

"Beauty Is One"

I have seen lovely sights in far-off places

Whose very names with sandalwood are sweet,

And lure the tongue until it must repeat: Canton, and Bangkok on its marshy spaces,

Kyoto filled with children's flower-like faces,

And all the marvel of a Peking street, And burning Kilauae at one's feet,

And Singapore, the meeting-place of races.

So having seen, I say: Beauty is one And needs no journeying nor far emprise,

Across all things its gracious tendrils run And flower unnoticed by our casual eyes—

The apple tree that blossoms in the sun Is not surpassed by all of Paradise:—

—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth, in "Fox Footprints."

Macaulay

Macaulay's prose has been much criticized as being too near to easy journalism to be classed among the great classic passages of English; but this much must be recognized to his great credit—he never wrote an obscure sentence or an ambiguous phrase, and his works may be searched in vain for a foreign idiom or even a foreign word. He possessed an infallible memory, absolute simplicity, and a scholarly taste. He detested oppression wherever enforced, and never exercised his great powers in the defence of mean politics or unworthy practices.—Stephen Coleridge.

MANY of us have favorite places where we delight at times to wander in imagination, whether they are scenes once visited, or only known to us through the descriptions of others; and for me one such spot is Nîf, called by Gregorovius "The Pompeii of the Middle Ages," and which lies in the Volscian mountains south of Rome.

In the days when Augustus Hare published his description of a visit there, it could only be approached by five miles on foot or mule-back from Cori, and Cori was a long drive from Velletri, which, in its turn, was some hours' drive from Rome. Thus Nîf, the deserted city clothed with flowers, was set in a solitude, folded in a silence well-nigh as impenetrable as some enchanted city of an ancient tale.

Now the railway passes near the place, but still, in its deserted beauty, it is to such cities that it seems most nearly akin.

Once a flourishing and fortified settlement, Nîf was abandoned, probably toward the seventeenth century, (or perhaps later, since an inscription on a mill records that it was built by the lord of the place in 1765), owing to the marshy nature of the surroundings. From that time Nîf, with its walls and towers, its palaces and bridges, and churches of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, has fallen into ruin, half sunken in its marshes, clothed in ivy, decked with a myriad of flowers, silent save for the hum of insects in its untrodden streets and the croaking of the frogs beneath its walls, the cry of the ravens from the towers, and the sighing of the wind in the reeds.

Here Flora seems indeed to hold her court, free of human restraint or interference. Every tower, every desolate house, every empty window, every deserted church, is wrapped about with ivy or garlanded with flowers—myrtle and jessamine, roses and honeysuckle, valerian and marigolds. Gregorovius, in the charming pages he devotes to this lonely and forsaken city, draws for us some lovely pictures:—"It causes an indescribable impression, to enter this ivy town, to wander down the grassy, flowery streets, between the walls where the wind plays in the leaves, and no voice is heard. . . . All the streets are filled with flowers. Yellow marigolds, mal-lows, sweet narcissus, gray-bearded thistles, white lilies, . . . wild roses, laurestinus, nasticks, tall ferns, wreaths of clematis and brambles; the red fox-gloves, which look like enchanted Saracens; the fantastic caperplant growing in the clefts of the buildings, the sweet wall-flower, the myrtle, and the fragrant mint; brilliant yellow broom, and dark ivy which creeps over all the ruins, and falls over the walls like green cascades."

At the entrance to Nîf stands the lofty tower of the old feudal castle, set on the edge of the water in which, through all the lonely years, it mirrors itself among the lilies and forget-me-nots. From this pool pours forth the stream which by and by feeds the series of canals extending as far as Terracina and supplying the power of

thing unearthly about it which possesses and absorbs every sense. . . . Outside the walls you would scarcely believe it was a town, so encrusted in verdure is every building that the houses look like green mounds rising out of the plain."

Good Words Coming Back

Since poetic language is essentially a rarity of expression of one sort or another, it is unreasonable to forbid apt and desirable grammatical forms merely because they are not read in the newspapers or heard at the dinner-table. And if once such unusual forms are admitted they will colour the keeping of the diction and invite a kindred vocabulary. It has lately become a fashion to use dialectal words in poetry. Such words are generally free from the stain of conventionality and since they are often better English words than their familiar synonyms, the only objection against them is that they are unknown or obscure, and have the same sort of effect as some of Burns' Scottish words have to English ears—they need translation. But if, for instance, such good old English words as *inwit* and *wanhope* should be rehabilitated (and they have been pushing up their heads for thirty years), we should gain a great deal; for we should not only win back towards a closer relationship with our older literature, but these words would soon differentiate themselves from their Latin synonyms conscience and despair, just as we have differentiated fatherly and paternal; and we should thus add to that subtlety in the expression of ideas which by like means has become a peculiar excellence of our tongue—Robert Bridges, in *The Forum*.

The Inward Essence of Montaigne

The form of the detached essay, which he was the first to use, precisely suited his habit of thought. In that loose shape—admitting of the most indefinite structure, and of any variety of length, from three pages to three hundred—he could say all that he wished to say, in his own desultory, inconsecutive, and unelaborate manner. His book flows on like a prattling brook, winding through pleasant meadows. Everywhere the fruits of wide reading are manifest, and numberless Latin quotations strewn his pages. He touches on every side of life—from the slightest manner to the profoundest questions that beset humanity; and always with the same tact and happiness, the same wealth of learned illustration, the same engaging grace. . . .

The least reticent of writers, he furnishes his readers with every conceivable piece of information concerning his history, his character, his tastes. Here lies the peculiar charm of his book—the endless garbure of its confidences, which, with their combined humour, savour, and irresponsibility, bring one right into

the intimate presence of a fascinating man.

For this reason, doubtless, no writer has ever been so gushed over as Montaigne; and in which we may be sure, would be so horrified as to be such a treatment. Indeed, the adulation of his worshippers has perhaps somewhat obscured the real position that he fills in literature. It is impossible to deny that, both as a writer and as a thinker, he has faults—and grave ones. His style, with all its delightful abundance, its inimitable ease, and its pleasant flavour of antiquity, yet lacks form; he did not possess the supreme mastery of language which alone can lead to the creation of great works of literary art. . . . Montaigne was neither a great artist nor a great philosopher; he was not great at all. He was a charming, admirable human being, with the most engaging gift for conversing endlessly and confidentially through the medium of the printed page, even possessed by any man before or after him. Even in his self-revelations he is not profound. How superficial, how insignificant his rambling ingenious outpourings appear against the tremendous introspections of Rousseau! He was probably a better man than Rousseau; he was certainly a more delightful one; but he was far less interesting. It was in the gentle, personal, everyday things of life that his nature triumphed. Here and there in his Essays, this simple goodness wells up clear and pure; and in the wonderful pages on Friendship, one sees, in all its charm and all its sweetness, that beautiful humanity which is the inward essence of Montaigne—Lytton Strachey, in "Landmarks in French Literature."

Rambouillet

In May you must go to the Forest of Rambouillet. It is exquisitely artificial, delightfully green and gold. It is a forest for nymphs and dryads, for royal parties in charmingly impractical riding costumes. You know: "A gown of grass-green silk she wore, Buckled with golden clasps before; A light-green tuft of plumes she bore Closed in a golden ring."

Deep in the heart of the forest is hidden the Golden Pool which is almost as lovely as its name. Slender white birches lean over it, and those same slim green-trunked trees that grow in the park at Versailles. All about the Golden Pool are the lilies-of-the-valley, which are the reason you must go to Rambouillet in May. Searching for the earliest wild flowers is nearly a perfect pastime; it distills the joys of the explorer and the botanist—it is part and part romance, adventure. To some Americans nothing is quite to be compared with the fascination of seeking for Mayflowers on a New England hillside, but very close to it comes the quest for lilies-of-the-valley in the Forest of Rambouillet. Stooping, you brush aside the glossy, long green leaves and gather sweet handfuls of the exquisite racemes, hung with nodding white bells. You wander on from clump to clump, lured always by one a little thicker and sweeter and whiter than the last, while the spring sunlight filters through the birch trees, and deep in the forest a cuckoo calls.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1923

EDITORIALS

HOWEVER much the Fifth Pan-American Conference at Santiago, Chile, may have fallen short of the highest expectations, it will not be easy to contravene the statement that very much was accomplished by these representatives of American republics gathered in the Chilean capital. It is so easy to criticize any labor where net results are not immediately placed on record. But the good work accomplished by the Pan-American Union in the past and the evident desire on the part of the member nations to carry forward the message of amity and progressive relations, hardly seem to warrant any decided change from a policy that has stood the test of quite a number of years. As for the recently organized International Pan-American Committee, on behalf of which John Barrett, the former Director-General of the Pan-American Union, has issued a statement bearing on the Santiago meeting, it would seem that whatever new unofficial Pan-American movement may be intended, more good would be accomplished by co-operation than by dividing the interest of the whole.

All-American Amity Assured

It is true that the Fifth Pan-American Conference did not, perhaps, accomplish what it set out to do with regard to disarmament. But here we find a situation that involves the three major nations, each with interests peculiarly germane to itself. In the case of Chile, President Alessandri recognized that the country's revenues should not go to military and naval outlays, but be devoted to education and social improvement. But on the east coast we find Argentina and Brazil, the latter especially anxious to strengthen its naval equipment. Costly battleships are added to the respective fleets, and the menace of international trouble is but increased. However, if it should prove feasible for the presidents of Chile, Argentina, and Brazil to meet in conference in Montevideo, as has been suggested, it is not impossible that something definite may be arrived at with regard to this essential question of reduction in armaments, whether on land or sea.

As showing the desire of the southern neighbors to co-operate with the United States in the enforcement of that country's dry-enforcement laws, it is interesting to note that a proposal submitted, recommending "that each American state adopt measures inductive to prohibiting, without special authorization, the exportation of intoxicating liquors to any country where their consumption is prohibited," met with a favorable reception. There is little doubt that in meeting the wishes of the United States delegation at Santiago, representatives of the Latin-American republics would testify to their earnest desire for continued good relations with the brother of the North.

As bearing on American history of long ago, the adoption of a recommendation for the establishment of two archaeological institutes, one in the Mexican-Central American region, and the other in the Ecuadorian-Peruvian area, should stimulate excavation work materially. Each nation concerned is to appropriate yearly a certain sum adequate to carry on this work and provide for the conservation of archaeological finds.

An important feature of the next Pan-American Conference will be the admission of women to participate in the program, as proposed by Guatemala and Chile. This is expected greatly to enhance the position of women as an educational factor throughout the Latin-American states. In this matter alone the Santiago meeting may be said to have earned what is distinctly to its credit. The decision to hold a Congress of Jurists in Rio de Janeiro next year is another result of this Chilean gathering that ought to be advantageous to international relationship.

Considerable credit for the success of the Santiago congress must be accorded Henry P. Fletcher, head of the United States delegation, for the manner in which he was able to harmonize interests, at times of opposing natures. Nor should it be omitted that Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, by his intimate knowledge of Latin-American customs, and his familiarity with the languages of those countries, contributed greatly to the successful participation of the American delegation. On the whole, it should be admitted that America has here advanced another step in the direction of more harmonious relations.

SPRING days, tested warily through brief excursions into the woods and the hills, have grown increasingly delightful with the advancing cordiality of the sun. As the season, each day more radiant than the last, merges into summer, the desire for the longer vacation becomes insistent. Into the office and into the school-room, to the leisured and to the workaday world, comes the urge from nature's various playgrounds, calling to days of recreation, amusement, rest, according to individual taste.

True Vacation Days

Lakes and mountains, rivers and woodlands importune the worker and the idler. White clouds, floating from far peaks, the songs, and the shades of cool forests signal their several invitations. The scent of the wild flower, the music of tinted seas, reiterate the solicitations. The old home farm, sweet with clover meadows and wild rose hedges, offers to some the acme of vacation delight. Everyone is aware that these allurements, near or far, are spread and waiting; just as they were known, through expedition or through hearsay, last year or perhaps in summers more remote. Memory in such cases rightly performs its function in summoning ways of pleasantness and paths of peace.

Nature, indeed, prodigally provides abundance of grandeur, of beauty, of serenity, of quiet solitude. The vacationist needs only to go forth and partake of the

largess. He learns, however, perhaps through chastening experience, that he derives from his holiday just what he brings to it. He who seeks mere amusement in summer's playgrounds receives more of the weariness of his own desire for material diversion. He who best understands and soonest responds to nature's "voice of gladness" and "mild and healing sympathy" has habituated his thinking to these qualities before his wayfaring began.

Herein is the hope and, it may be, the finer joy of the one who, because of duty or of exigency, may be unable to leave his accustomed daily round. No one need be deprived of rest and refreshing, if he knows how best to obtain these desirable conditions. A vacation is not, as some enthusiasts maintain, dependent upon geographical location or upon certain seasons or environments. Besides, nature is never niggardly. The sky, the fleeting clouds, the sun and the stars, a blade of grass, a potted flower, familiarly accessible to all, attest as certainly as do the far-away mountains, the lakes, and the seas, the infinite creative power. He who can rejoice in the opulence of beauty and goodness to be seen everywhere, if one but lifts observant eyes; who can think quietly, sympathetically, and contentedly; who can unobtrusively help those who need to be helped; who can surrender, without resentment, what he is denied—he may walk in green pastures and beside still waters of genuine rest and refreshment, though his physical steps lead him to urgent or common tasks instead of into longed-for mountain fastnesses.

THOUGH in most respects fully abreast of the times in political reforms, Belgium has so far accorded its women the right to vote only in municipal elections. By an agreement among the party leaders in 1919 they were to receive in 1925 the suffrage in the elections to the provincial councils, which in turn elect a certain number of senators, but since

Woman Suffrage in Belgium

the Roman Catholic Party needs only eight more members to control an absolute majority in the Senate, and since recent municipal elections have shown that woman suffrage has strengthened the clerical reaction, the Socialist Party has abandoned its traditional demand for the widest possible extension of the right to vote. Thus the usual party positions have been reversed. The Roman Catholic Party favors permitting the women to vote for provincial councilors, while the Socialists oppose. Once more the middle ground Liberal Party, which exercises the balance of power, will decide.

The situation is further complicated in an unusual manner by the fact that Emile Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, and a certain number of his fellow deputies are among those who pledged themselves four years ago to support an extension of woman suffrage. At the Socialist Easter Congress these men fought hard for consistent adherence to the traditional party tenets regarding suffrage, but the majority was against them. In the city of Ghent, where thousands of women work in the factories, the Socialists had received 45 per cent of the ballots cast in the national parliamentary elections, whereas in the subsequent municipal elections, in which the women voted, they received only 35 per cent. Similar experiences were reported from a number of other points, and the Socialists therefore are apprehensive that the proposed extension of woman suffrage will deprive them of their feeble majority in the provinces of Brabant, Hainaut and Liège, and that these councils will elect Roman Catholic senators. In vain did M. Vandervelde plead for consistency, regardless of the immediate consequences. The suffrage reform was rejected by 369,000 votes to 238,000, while 15,000 voted blank—an embarrassing outcome for the party leader. To save his face and enable him and his associates to keep their word, the congress then voted to release them from the party discipline. Of the twenty-eight representatives who signed the agreement, there are now eighteen left in the Chamber and two in the Senate. Combined with the Roman Catholics in the lower house, they will form a majority, so that there the reform will probably be voted. In the Senate the Liberals, though only twenty-eight in number, will hold the control, even though the two above-mentioned Socialist senators should vote with the Roman Catholics.

What will the Liberal Party do? In support of the Government it is bound in a coalition with the Roman Catholics, but this does not mean that the two parties are united on all subjects of legislation. In the Flemish question it is strongly opposed to the Roman Catholic policy. If the University of Ghent should become Flemish in speech, certain Liberal ministers have threatened to resign, causing a Cabinet crisis. Control of the Senate by the Roman Catholic Party is not a pleasing contingency for the Liberals any more than it is for the Socialists, and it is therefore believed that a majority of the Liberal senators are opposed to giving the women a further extension of suffrage. Unless a compromise on other grounds is effected between the two parties, the reform will probably be defeated in the upper house. As for full suffrage, that question has not yet been entered on the program of the day.

DETROIT is a unique city. It has had a unique growth. It is the center of a unique industry. A little over a year ago it began a distinctly unique experiment in municipal ownership which, strangest of all, has been carried through its first twelvemonth with remarkable success. Two facts stand out in the 1919 history of the city: its trolley troubles and its Mayor. Continued mismanagement of the Detroit United Railway ended in a strike in May of that year, to cope with which municipal ownership was proposed. In defiance of the combined forecasts of politicians and special interests involved, United States Senator James Couzens, then Mayor of Detroit and a business man,

Detroit and Its Street Cars

called for a special election, at which the voters approved of a \$15,000,000 bond issue for the purchase of a section of the trackage of the Detroit United Railway and for the construction, under municipal control, of equipment and further trackage.

Since that time the city has gone forward with its own municipal railway project and on May 15, 1922, acquired control and began the operation of the entire system. Detroit citizens, unlike those of any other of the larger cities of the country save New York, ride for a five-cent fare, with one cent additional for transfer. Despite that fact, during the past year the municipal company has paid \$1,200,000 on the purchase price; met all other running expenses; set aside a \$4,000,000 sinking fund, and showed \$1,000,000 profit—a profit which has been expended for betterment and extension of the system. The trackage of the railway has been extended to 383 miles and, with but two exceptions, the system pays the highest wages to its employees of any such concern in the country.

Such is the record when a city's business is run for the city's well-being, unfettered by politics. One year, perhaps, is too short a period on which to base a final judgment of such an experiment. A continuance of the first year's success, however, seems likely if business and service, rather than politics and private interests, continue to dominate it. Meanwhile, in Boston, where alone in the United States a ten-cent fare is charged, and in many other American cities where traction difficulties are serious, the municipal undertaking in Detroit will be closely watched.

THERE was evolved at the recent session of the Southern Illiteracy Conference, held in Little Rock, Ark., what

promises to be a thoroughgoing plan designed in the next seven years to eradicate illiteracy in the fourteen states represented at the meeting. That is an ambitious program, all things considered, but by no means an impossible one. The progressive educators in the communities whose delegates took part in the deliberations of the conference have been greatly encouraged by the popular response to efforts already made. They have found that the prevalence of illiteracy is due more to lack of opportunity to learn than to lack of desire to be taught the rudiments of an English education. Young men who returned from the war no doubt infused into the thought of many remote communities the desire to learn to read and write. The dread of exposing an ignorance which can be overcome has been lost, and adults as well as children have been encouraged to avail themselves of the "opportunity" schools, which are being more and more generally provided.

The call now is for more teachers who have been trained, or who are willing to be trained, to undertake the work among adults. Great care and some ingenuity are necessary in dealing successfully with the "grown-up" pupils in the "moonlight schools." They are diffident and sometimes timid, self-conscious when their illiterate condition is made known. But they are responsive, once their confidence is gained, and it is said that most of them study cheerfully and learn quickly. What a wonderful release from ignorance and a belief in one's limitations it must be! The closed book, of whose secrets the illiterate must always be suspicious, is opened, and in place of the mists there is revealed the bright sunlight of understanding. It is an accomplishment well worth any effort on the part of those who teach and of those willing to learn.

The War on Illiteracy

Editorial Notes

CHAIRMAN LASKER of the Shipping Board has shown unmistakably where he stands on the prohibition question in connection with American liners, and his showing does him credit. "There will be no liquor sold on the Levathan," he declared the other day, "and any employee found bootlegging will be treated severely. . . . The President has ordered no liquor for Government ships and his instructions go." His statement is not in the least invalidated by his admission that his personal feeling is different. That is his own concern, to a certain extent, but he is not going to allow that to stand in the way of a strict upholding of the law of the land.

SO THE soap box orator has been cast into the discard by the action of the Socialist Party at its annual national convention in New York recently. No longer will the original propagandist of Socialism, as this prototype has been designated, arrest the ears of passers-by from his improvised platform in the interests of his party, at least not with the consent of that party. The reason given for the decision was that this method of attracting new members had failed in its purpose. From the standpoint of the ordinary observer, at least, the proposed reform will not be unwelcome.

A CHINESE traveler has just arrived in Peking from Moscow, having traveled across Russia on the Trans-Siberian Railway—of pre-war fame. The journey required but thirteen days, there was but one change of train en route, at Chita, and accommodations are said to have been excellent. This certainly presents an interesting sidelight on internal conditions in Russia, though one would wish to know, in regard to the accommodations, whether the Chinese was speaking as a Chinese, a Russian or a European. There is a difference.

HENRY FORD leads in Collier's straw vote. The west, which gives him the widest margin, evidently wouldn't object to trying a business man for President. Such a desire is something comparatively new under the political sun. Business men, either in America or in England, were formerly not often considered as candidates for political office. More recently, however, both Mr. Bonar Law, retired British Prime Minister, and Stanley Baldwin, his successor, came from the ranks of business.

Education in Soviet Russia

By J. RIVES CHILDS

Two of the outstanding constructive achievements of the Soviet Government have been in the provisions made for child welfare and for the education of both adults and children. There is no doubt, however, that even as the efforts of the Bolsheviks in these two particulars have been subject to a great deal of underestimation and deliberate misrepresentation on the part of hostile critics, so have too zealous supporters of the Soviet régime laid exaggerated claims to what has been done.

Without attempting to include elaborate statistics in support of either viewpoint, the endeavor will be made to present certain features of the state and progress of education under the Soviets as have come under the writer's notice during almost two years' sojourn in Russia.

Like a great many other plans of the Soviet Government, the program for education has appeared to better advantage on paper than in actual practice. Under the able, but perhaps too enthusiastic, direction of Lunacharsky, the Department of Education of the Government endeavored soon after the revolution to throw open immediately to the people a great number of schools, a step which later experience has found it possible only to achieve by much slower processes.

Due to the notoriously insufficient educational opportunities for the great masses of people under the old régime, the Soviet Government encountered as a first great obstacle the marshalling together of a sufficient number of teachers to supply the greatly increased number of schools which were proposed. For elementary schools the task was not so difficult, but there was even then the necessity of sending out to vast numbers of villages, where no man or woman of even common school education was to be found, teachers equipped with this limited store of knowledge. For it must be remembered that before the revolution the percentage of illiteracy among Russians was greater than that among any other white people. Such schools of elementary education were, with all the difficulties encountered, actually organized, as the writer discovered in hundreds of isolated communities of a few hundred individuals visited in the course of extensive travel in the famine regions. Even more, these schools were maintained in the face of civil and foreign war, the blockade, and of famine.

Furthermore, adult schools were organized and, besides these, schools were organized in the army, so that it was Trotsky's boast a little while ago that the army did not contain an illiterate soldier in any of the old classes. Whereas, in the old government of Kazan the illiteracy before the revolution was as high as 82 per cent, figures in 1920 placed the percentage of illiteracy in the same territory at 68.

Plans of the Department of Education included also the building of vast numbers of much-needed school buildings. In the towns and cities, necessary accommodations were provided from among the nationalized homes of the old aristocracy or from other nationalized buildings. In the villages where the problem of schoolrooms was much more acute, the problem has been less easily solved.

While there has been an undoubted expansion of elementary school education, efforts of the Government to promote schools of higher education have been much less successful. Plans originally called for a secondary or high school for approximately each volost, a territorial division corresponding roughly to the American county. But not only were there not enough teachers to meet the demand, but the pupils themselves to take such an advanced course were lacking, in a country where among the great masses elementary education itself was a distinction. That the Government, nevertheless, has found it possible to maintain a certain small proportion of such schools as originally planned has been made evident to the writer by several visits paid to high schools, located in remote sections of the Volga Valley, which have continued open through the famine and until the present time.

One such school to meet the needs of the children of a volost was found installed some thirty miles from the nearest available rail or water communication in the lodge of a former landowner. There were sixty-five pupils, drawn from neighboring villages, who were living on the premises. A class in elementary physics was being conducted at the time of the visit and was being instructed from a textbook published in Moscow in 1918. Another class was occupied with the history of Greece and Rome and was following a textbook published in Kazan in 1918. Among the subjects in which instruction was given at this school were: Russian, French, German, physics, botany, geometry, natural history, geography, history, agriculture, carpentry for boys and sewing for girls. It did not seem from a casual inspection that the school would suffer from comparison with the average rural high school of America.

In drawing conclusions with tables of statistics as a basis there is no doubt that during the past two years there has been a considerable diminution of educational efforts in Russia. For example, while in 1921 there were in the Tartar Republic, one of the federated states on the Volga, 3932 schools, 314,570 students, and 7841 teachers, there were, in 1922, 1802 schools, 241,943 students, and 4197 teachers.

Yet it is to be remembered that it was during this period that this region was passing through one of the worst famines in history and that at the same time, as a result of the new economic policy, the support of all education was being transferred by the central government from itself to the local governments. This in itself has compelled as great a readjustment as has been made necessary to bring into practical execution the former all too inclusive and ambitious plans of reform.

If the broad educational program of Lunacharsky has not been realized, it has been due not so much to the incompetency of the educational organization of the Government as to the too great scope and ambitions of the plan. If there has been a diminution in the number of schools and in the number of pupils enrolled during the past two years in Russia, as there undoubtedly has been, this is to be accepted as a part of the adjustment of the program of education to a practical basis.

The broad facts are that illiteracy has been very greatly diminished under the educational program of the Government and that greater opportunities, certainly for elementary education, have been afforded the people.

Just before leaving Kazan a short while ago I attended the opening of a new high school for boarding pupils, where some 250 boys and girls had been enrolled. Before the revolution the building had been used as a military academy, but more lately, for a period of two years, it had housed refugees, moving from the famine region and then back again. It had been converted for use as a school into an attractive and neat an edifice as was to be found anywhere. Profits realized from a Government farm, leased to the Department of Education of the local government, I was told, had made the renovation of the building and its maintenance as a school possible.

Henceforth the extension of Russia's educational facilities may be expected to keep pace with its economic recovery.